Notes on the Cathedrals

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STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE

HISTORICAL PLAN

Canterbury

St. Paul's

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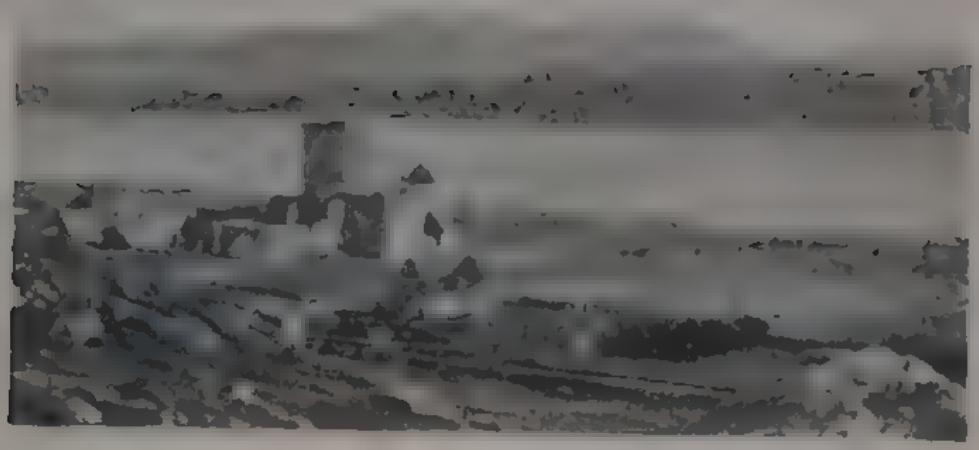


IONA.

Photo. by *Mr. A. Fairbairns.*

CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE, BRADFORD-ON-AVON.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

of course of supreme importance, but there is something more:

Is it not true that a great cathedral is the work of many generations, and that each one of them has left upon it the impress of its own character? Each has built into the fabric something of its own life, and those who have come after have found it there. Each has built into it their all, into those walls. (*Thring.*)

The object, then, of these Notes is not merely to give tables of building dates but also to show how closely the cathedrals are knit with the general history of the land. The lives of the bishops make not only the ecclesiastical story of their days one full of interest and romance, but, together with those of others not less worthy of notice, present pictures of an endless variety of scene. We stand at the shrine of St Alban as thousands of pilgrims have stood before us, and the earliest story of Christianity in Britain comes to life. Not that we are quite at the beginning, for Celtic Christianity with its interesting legends of Patrick and Columba takes us back to a still earlier time. But how soon after the Christian religion came to our country will the learned Venerable the name of Canterbury is inseparably linked with the events of later days. The murder of Becket, the Crusades, the Wars of the Roses, Cardinal Wolsey, the Spanish Armada, the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, the struggle between the Stuart powers and the Commonwealth, the Revolution of 1688, and the Wesleyan movement, all these and many other great events will be found to have left their mark upon the history of the Cathedral and its Church. Westminster Abbey, with its royal and national associations, is a church which has a history of its own. Its Abbots and Deans have been men of great influence in the Church and State. Many of the Kings and Queens of England have been crowned there, and the Abbey is the resting-place of many of our most famous men. St Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and St George's Chapel, Windsor, take us back to the earliest days of the Christian Church in England

It may not be out of place here to make a suggestion to the younger readers of this note book who would like to study the history of the cathedrals on the lines that have been indicated. Take a small book, such as Curtis's 'Outlines of English History,' and re-bind it with interleaves of plain paper. On the blank pages write a list of contemporary work, events, or names, in connection with the cathedrals. Several columns should be made and then there will be room for chronological notes of any particular study or 'fads' of the compiler. If his taste is for literature, he will note the dates of the appearance of the great authors or their works, he will identify Shakespeare's bishops, and probably find room for a line to mention the monument of Hugh Conway in Bristol Cathedral, commemorating the author of a once very popular book. He will also see the tremendous effect the introduction of printing had on Cathedral building. Or is the study the Prayer Book? Then an entry will be made of the tomb at Ely of Dr. Gunning, the author of the prayer 'for all sorts and conditions of men.' Bath will furnish matter to those interested in missions in the monument of Dr. Haweis, one of the founders of the London Missionary Society. Is the reader a London man? He will then be interested in noting that when Whittington was Lord Mayor for the third time the steeple of Old St. Paul's was under repair after damage by lightning. Or does he smoke? He will find on the page of his note book that there was nothing but destruction going on at the cathedrals at the time of the introduction of tobacco! Or is he a politician? If he is, then he will thank Mr. William Watson for his beautiful lines:

. . . . *I count him wise,*
Who loves so well Man's noble memories
He needs must love man's nobler hopes yet more.

TRIFORIUM, ST. ALBANS. SAXON BALUSTERS

Styles of Architecture

ROMAN. BRITISH. SAXON.
NORMAN 1060-1145
TRANSITIONAL 11
EARLY ENGLISH
DECORATED 1272-1
PERPENDICULAR 1377-1547

The Styles were not divided by a sharp line; between each there was a period of
n, the changes following each other almost as imperceptibly as the seasons of the

The oldest cathedral
is the crypt of Ripon c.670: St. Albans nave a
were begun 107
The large
e smallest Wakefield.

Highest spire, Salisbury, 404 feet; the cro
St. Paul's is 365 feet

320 feet

Architectural Periods

NORMAN 1060-1145.	WILLIAM I 1066-1087.
	Conquest of England.
	Domesday Book completed 1086.
	WILLIAM II 1087-1100.
	Anselm, Archbishop.
	HENRY I 1100-1135.
	Wreck of the White Ship 1120.
	STEPHEN 1135-1154.
TRANSITIONAL 1145-1190.	Battle of the Standard 1138.
	Treaty of Wallingford 1153.
	HENRY II 1154-1189.
	Constitutions of Clarendon 1164.
	Murder of Becket 1170.
LANCET 1190-1245.	RICHARD I 1189-1199.
	Richard's Crusades 1190-1194.
	JOHN 1199-1216.
	England under an Interdict 1208
	Magna Carta 1215.
	HENRY III 1216-1272.
GEOMETRICAL 1245-1315.	Friars arrive in England 1220.
	The Provisions of Oxford 1258.
	Battle of Evesham 1265.
	EDWARD I 1272-1307.
	Conquest of Scotland 1296.
	EDWARD II 1307-1327.
CURVILINEAR 1315-1360.	Battle of Bannockburn 1314.
	EDWARD III 1327-1377.
	The Black Death 1349.
	Battle of Poitiers 1356.
RECTILINEAR 1360-1485.	Wycliffe flourishes at Oxford 1360.
	RICHARD II 1377-1399.
	The Peasant Revolt 1381.
	HENRY IV 1399-1413.
	Battle of Shrewsbury 1403.
	HENRY V 1413-1422.
	Battle of Agincourt, 1415.
	HENRY VI 1422-1461.
	Siege of Orleans 1429.
	First Battle of St. Albans 1455.
	Battle of Towton 1461.
	EDWARD IV 1461-1483.
	Battle of Barnet 1471.
	Caxton settles in England 1474.
	EDWARD V 1483.
	RICHARD III 1483-1485.

TUDOR 1485-1547.	HENRY VII 1485-1509.
	Colet and Erasmus at Oxford 1499.
	HENRY VIII 1509-1547.
	Luther burns the Pope's Bull 1520.
	Tyndale trans. the New Testt. 1525.
	Fall of Wolsey 1529.
	Suppression of Greater Abbeys 1539.
RENAISSANCE First Period 1547-1620.	EDWARD VI 1547-1553.
	First Prayer Book of Edward VI 1549.
	MARY 1553-1558.
	Cranmer burnt at Oxford 1556.
	ELIZABETH 1558-1603.
	Mary Stuart executed 1587.
	Defeat of the Armada, 1588.
	JAMES I 1603-1625.
	Authorized version of Bible pub. 1611.
Second Period 1620-1702.	CHARLES I 1625-1649.
	Battle of Naseby 1645.
	COMMONWEALTH 1649-1660.
	Battle of Worcester 1651
	Death of Cromwell 1658.
	CHARLES II 1660-1685.
	Corporation Act 1661.
	Act of Uniformity 1662.
	Fire of London 1666.
	The Test Act 1673.
	JAMES II 1685-1688.
	Trial of the Seven Bishops.
	WILLIAM III and MARY 1688, 1691.
	WILLIAM alone 1694-1702.
	Massacre of Glencoe 1692.
	Peace of Ryswick 1697.
Third Period 1702-1800.	ANNE 1702-1714.
	Battle of Blenheim 1704.
	Union of England and Scotland 1707.
	GEORGE I 1714-1727.
	The South Sea Bubble 1720.
	GEORGE II 1727-1760.
	Battle of Culloden 1746.
	GEORGE III 1760-1820.
	Declaration of Independence 1776.
THE GOTHIC REVIVAL.	Battle of Waterloo 1815.
	GEORGE IV 1820-1830.
	Catholic Emancipation Act 1829.
	WILLIAM IV 1830-1837.
	The Reform Act 1832.
	VICTORIA 1837-1901.
	EDWARD VII 1901.

Chronological Outline
of
The Foundation of the Sees Under Present Designations

(Changes of area are ignored.)

447. SODOR & MAN.
500. LLANDAFF.
516. BANGOR.
522. ST. DAVID'S.
560. ST. ASAPH.
597. CANTERBURY.
604. LONDON.
604. ROCHESTER.
625. YORK.
669. LICHFIELD.
- 1075. Chester.
- 1096.c. Coventry.
- 1183. Coventry & Lichfield.
- 1661. Lichfield & Coventry.
- 1836. Lichfield.

676. HEREFORD.
679. WINCHESTER.
- 635. Dorchester.

680. WORCESTER.
995. DURHAM.
- 635. Lindisfarne.
- 883. Chester-le-Street.

1050. EXETER.
- 909.c. Crediton.

1071. LINCOLN.
- 678. Lindsey.
- 680. Leicester.
- 870. Dorchester.

1075. CHICHESTER.
- 680.c. Selsea.

1094. NORWICH.
- 630. Dunwich.
- 674. Elmham.
- 1070. Thetford

1109. ELY.
1133. CARLISLE.
1218. BATH & WELLS
- 904.c. Wells.
- 1092.c. Bath.

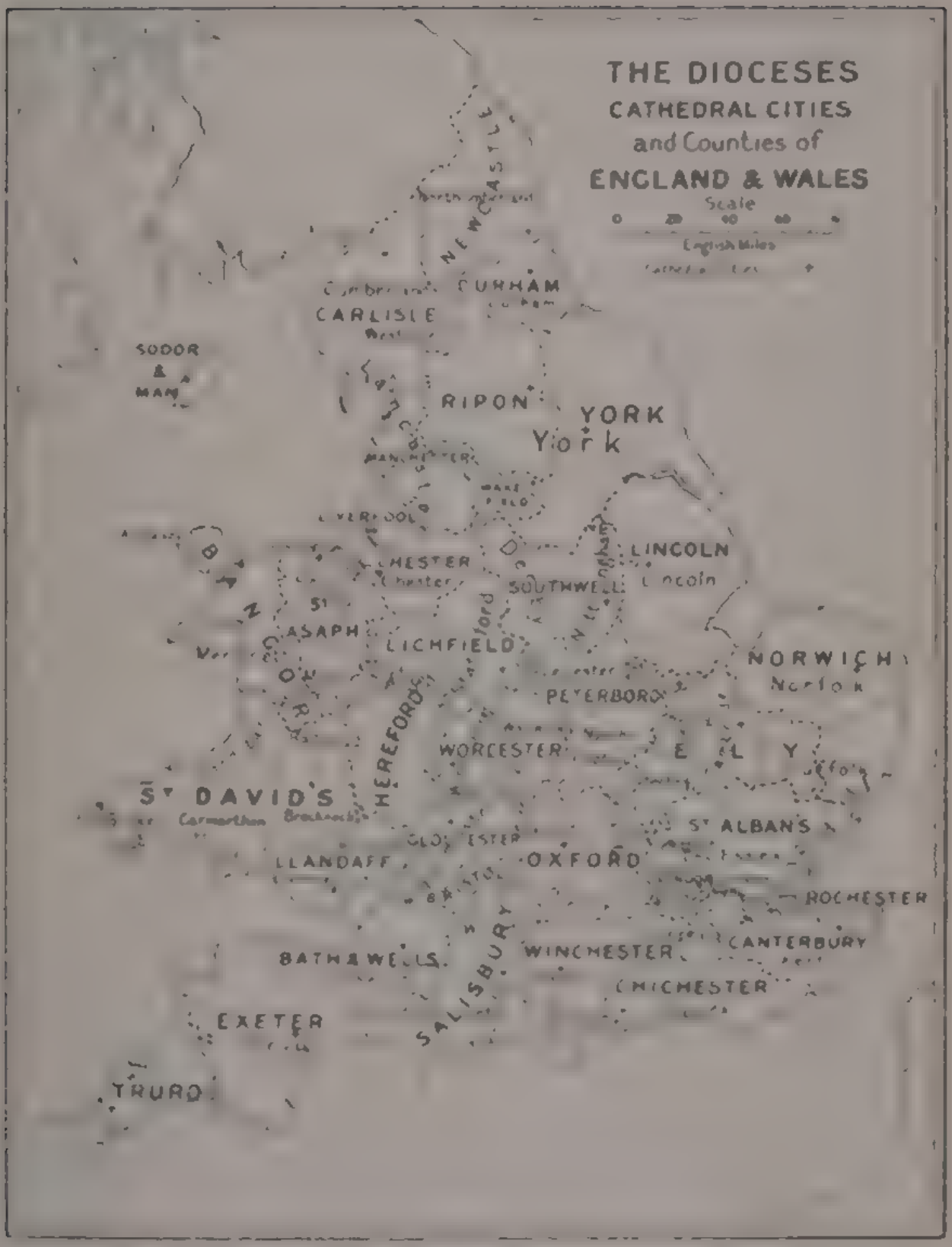
1220. SALISBURY.
- 705. Sherborne.
- 909. Wilton.
- 1075. Old Sarum.

1541. CHESTER.
1541. GLOUCESTER.
1541. PETERBORO'.
1542. BRISTOL.
- 1836. Gloucester & Bristol.
- 1897. Bristol again separate.

1542. OXFORD.
- Cathedral at Osney until 1545.

*1836. RIPON.
*1847. MANCHESTER. *1848.*
*1875. ST. ALBANS. *1877.*
*1876. TRURO. *1877.*
*1878. LIVERPOOL. *1880.*
*1878. NEWCASTLE. *1882.*
*1878. SOUTHWELL. *1884.*
*1878. WAKEFIELD. *1888.*

* *The first date is that of the Act of Parliament: the second that of the appointment of first Bishop.*


THE DIOCESES
CATHEDRAL CITIES
and Counties of
ENGLAND & WALES
Scale
English Miles
NEWCASTLE
DURHAM
CARLISLE
SODOR & MAN
RIPON
YORK
York
LINCOLN
Lincoln
SOUTHWELL
ASAPH
LICHFIELD
NORWICH
Norfolk
PETERBORO
HEREFORD
WORCESTER
ELY
ST DAVID'S
ST ALBAN'S
LLANDAFF
OXFORD
ROCHESTER
CANTERBURY
BATH & WELLS
WINCHESTER
CHICHESTER
SALISBURY
EXETER
TRURO

Canterbury

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

The story of Canterbury Cathedral begins in the time of the Roman occupation of Britain. The ground on which the Cathedral now stands was at one great by a Roman temple, and the [illegible] was passed by the Story of the Cross was preached here before the coming of Augustine. [illegible] Augustine's [illegible] suppressed in Kent, and it was to a [illegible] that Pope Gregory, stirred by the sight of the [illegible] resolved as a Roman sent his missionary Augustine [illegible] to Kent and converted the King and his people. The royal palace at Canterbury was given to Augustine and [illegible] when the Roman basilica was consecrated as Christ Church. Soon [illegible], which was destroyed to be [illegible] with the adjacent monastery. In the meantime [illegible] had been [illegible] and [illegible] the building. Archbishop Cuthbert added a [illegible]. In [illegible] years after the [illegible] was raised and a new [illegible]. In 1130 the Danes sacked the building and the [illegible] were [illegible]. About 1174 [illegible] and a new [illegible] was [illegible].

In 1538 the National Institution was [illegible] and [illegible] and began to [illegible] the Cathedral. Of a subsequent [illegible] no [illegible] dates are given, but [illegible] to see that Canterbury has retained its [illegible] to its [illegible] and features [illegible] to its

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.

great names, and to its close association with the history of England. In historic interest it has but few rivals and in its association with famous Englishmen it is easily first. What thrilling scenes are recalled by the mention of even a few of the names: Augustine, Elphege, Anselm, Langton, the Black Prince, Cranmer and Laud. But one name stands high above all others. It is of Thomas Becket that we think when we visit Canterbury. All the interest, greatest and most stirring story of his life and death is bound

The statue of King Henry II doing penance at Becket's tomb recalls to our mind the power of the Church and great churchmen in Mediæval times. Archbishops and bishops went forth to Crusades, the Barons met Stephen Langton to lead them against King John. Archbishop Edmund Rich at Edmund's stood on the popular side in the disturbances in Henry III's reign. He now has his bit of reward, a place in the beautiful window of the Chapter House. By way of contrast we see Simon de Montfort instigating the Poll Tax which led to the Peasants' Revolt and the head demanded by the followers of Wat Tyler. And so the story goes on, nearly all the leading events of English History finding some association with the Cathedral

Features to be Noticed

Existing Cathedral towers as remarkable as can be seen [illegible] with the exception of the [illegible] Lantern with the exception of the [illegible] extreme eastern part, which is much longer.

[illegible] Westminster Abbey [illegible]

[illegible] Choir longest in England—180 feet.

[illegible]

Work [illegible] William of Wykeham [illegible] Winchester.

[illegible] Wells [illegible] Westminster Abbey [illegible] Canterbury [illegible] Stephen Langton [illegible] Warton chapel.

[illegible]

Chair of St. Augustine.

Building Dates

1070. Cathedral and monastery entirely rebuilt by Lanfranc; work finished 1077. Now existing: foundations of nave, and W. towers, portions of W. transept walls, core of piers of central tower, and parts of crypt, and monastery.
1096. Choir begun by Prior Ernulph.
1130. Choir finished: the 'Glorious Choir of Conrad.' Now remaining: two chapels, crypt, and other portions.
1174. The 'Glorious Choir' burnt.
Present choir begun by William of Sens.
1178. Work continued by William the Englishman.
1184. Choir finished.
1190. Cloisters begun.
1220. The corona consecrated.
1304. Screen work of Prior d'Estria begun. Finished c.1305. Chapter-house begun.
1336. South window in Anselm's tower inserted by Prior d'Estria.
1363. Black Prince's chantry in crypt.
1378. Nave (Lanfranc's) pulled down by Abp. Sudbury.
Present nave begun by Prior Chillenden. Chapter-house finished. Cloisters finished.
1400.c. Spire to NW. tower (destroyed 1834); South porch; Warrior chapel; peal of five bells.
1443. Chantry of Henry IV.
1449. The Deans' chapel built by Prior Goldstone I.
1450.c. Western screen of choir.
1465. Window of N. transept presented by Edward IV and his Queen.
1495. Buttressing-arches to tower piers, and upper part of Angel tower built by Prior Goldstone II.
1507. Christ Church gateway begun by Prior Goldstone II; finished 1517.
1642. Puritans destroy reredos, and other features.
1702. Old stalls removed by Abp. Tenison, and pews substituted; Prior d'Estria's screen concealed with wainscotting; new return stalls with canopies erected at W. end of choir. All altered 1877.
1704. Throne (since replaced) carved by Grinling Gibbons.
1828. Tenison's wainscotting removed, and new throne erected.
1834. NW. tower.
1872. Part of roof burnt September 3.
1877. Sir Gilbert Scott's restorations begun.

Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under "Historical Notes" there are monuments or tombs of Edward the Black Prince (died 1376), Henry V (1413), Margaret of Richmond (mother of Henry VII), Mary Queen of Scots, Elizabeth, Mary I and her husband Philip of Spain, Charles II, Mary II, William III and Queen Anne, Edward the Confessor, Edward I and his Queen Eleanor, Henry III, Richard II and Anne of Bohemia, Edward III and Queen Philippa, Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, Eleanor de Clare, Countess of Gloucester, Margaret Countess of Richmond, Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, Aveline de Forz, Countess of Lancaster, Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, Elizabeth of York, Queen of Henry VII, Henry VII, Margaret Tudor, Queen of James IV of Scotland, Lady Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lennox, Mary Queen of Scots, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, James I, Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, Sophia, Electress of Hanover, Mary Queen of William III, Anne Queen of Queen Anne, Charles II, Mary Queen of James II, Catherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II, Mary Queen of George II, Caroline Queen of George II, Princess Amelia, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Sophia, Princess Louisa, Princess Charlotte, Princess Augusta, Princess Mary, Princess Sophia Matilda, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Amelia, Princess Sophia, Princess Mary, Princess Augusta Sophia, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Frederica Charlotte Ulrica Catherine, Princess Royal, Princess Augusta Sophia, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Mary, Princess Sophia, Princess Amel

THE NAVE.

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THE BLACK PRINCE'S TOMB.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

THE MARTYRDOM.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

THE CLOISTERS.

THE CRYPT.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted *

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
First introduction of Christianity.

449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.

457. Kent conquered by English.
Disappearance of Christianity.

597. Augustine lands in Kent.
Augustine: first Archbishop of Canterbury.

655. **Deus-Dedit**: the first Saxon Archbishop.

668. **Theodore**: possibly originated the diocesan division of England.

741. **Cuthbert**: said to have caused the Lord's Prayer and Creed to be taught in the vulgar tongue.

787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.

890. **Plegmund**: before his elevation, King Alfred's tutor.

942. **Odo**: 'The Severe,' a warlike Dane, and Church reformer.

960. **Dunstan**: some time Abbot of Glastonbury.

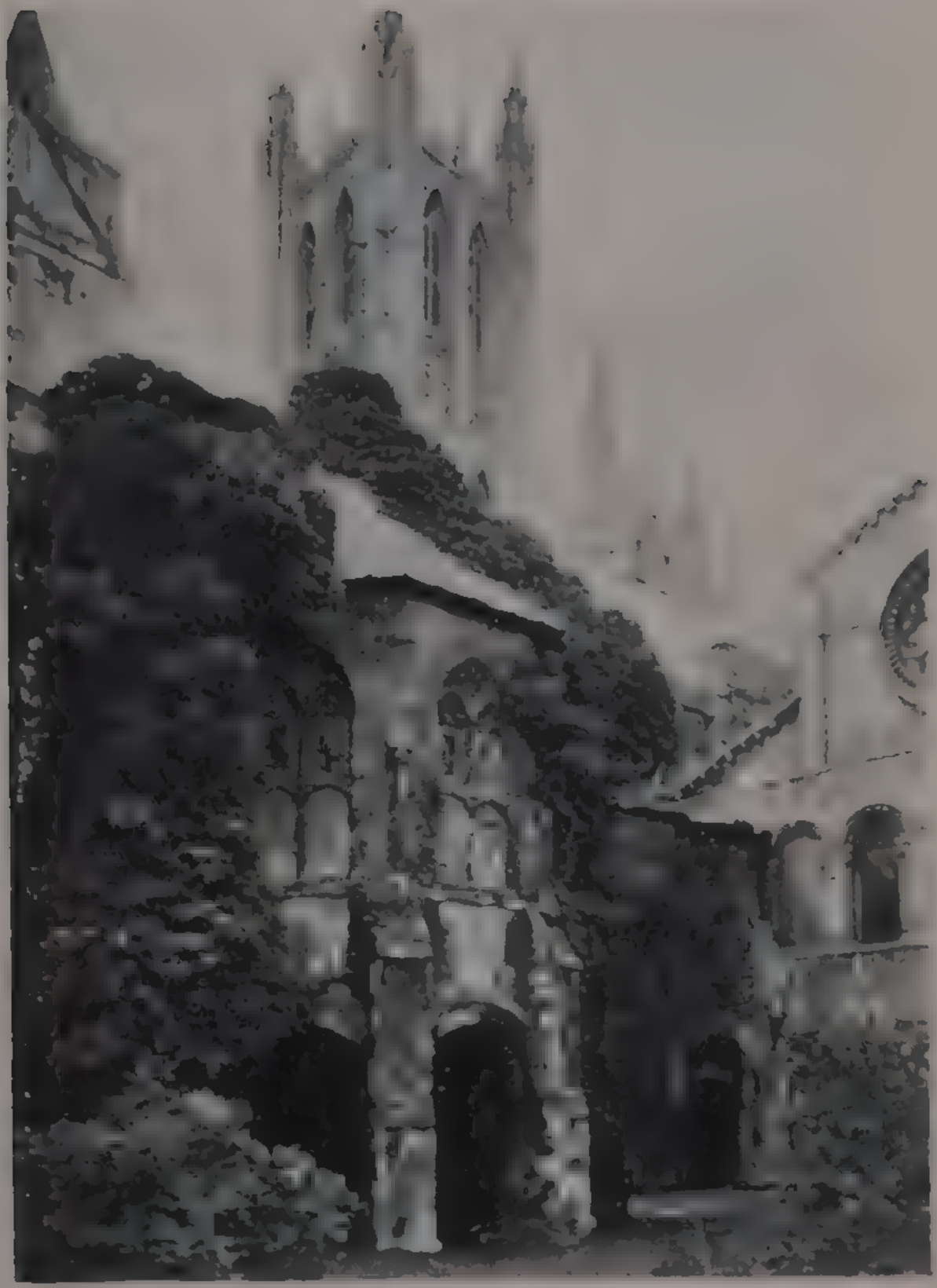
995. **Ælfric**: a learned Abbot of St. Albans.

1005. **Ælphege**: murdered by the Danes 1011.

1052. **Stigand***: last Saxon Archbishop; deposed 1070.

1066 NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND
1070 **Lanfranc** first Norman Archbishop, rebuilt the Cathedral.
1093 **Anselm** outlawed by Rufus 1097 goes to Rome 1097 recalled by Henry I 1100 died 1109
1162 **Thomas Becket** quarrels with Henry II at Woodstock 1164 flies to France 1164 murdered December 29, 1170; canonized 1173.
1174 Henry II does penance at Becket's tomb
1184 **Baldwin** a Crusader died at Acre
1193 **Hubert Fitz Walter** a Crusader and admirable Chancellor.
1207 **Stephen Langton** leads the Barons in compelling John to grant the Great Charter
1222 TRANSLATION OF BECKET'S REMAINS
The Friars arrive in England.
1234 **Edmund Rich** sides with National Party against Henry III; canonized 1246.
1279 **John Peckham** first bishop to order Parliament
1293 **Robert Winchelsea** wrestles with Edward I's exactions 1297 the first Confessor
1313 **Walter Reynolds** helps Bishop Stapledon and Chancellor of Edward II.
1328 **Simon Mepham** refuses admission to Exeter Cathedral by Bishop Grandisson.
1333 **John Stratford** opposes the French wars of Edward III founded a College church at Stratford-on-Avon.
1349 **Thomas Bradwardine** author of a great work on Reading Augustine's treaties of grace, dies of the plague 1349 Three Archbishops Offord Bradwardine and Islip were consecrated in 1349.
1374 Chaucer's Customs Tax farmed by
1381 **Simon Sudbury** Chancellor proposes the Poll Tax murdered by the Londoners during Wat Tyler's rebellion.
1381 **William Courtenay** wins Bishop Wyclif tried Wycliffe.
1397 **Thomas Arundel** presides at the Lords. exiled 1398 restored 1399 crowns Henry IV
1414 **Henry Chichele** founds All Souls College Oxford 1420 leads the Commons in Henry V's French wars 1421 the Bishops of the Province keep his tomb in repair.
1452 **John Kemp** presides at the trial of Archbishop
1454 **Thomas Bourchier** Cardinal and Archbishop crowns Henry VII

1474. CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND.
*1486. **John Morton**: of 'Morton's Fork' fame.
*1503. **William Warham**: 'the precursor of the Reformation;' friend of Erasmus.
1512. Dean Colet and Erasmus visit Canterbury.
1516. More's *Utopia* written; translation 1551.
1525. TYNDALE TRANSLATES NEW TESTAMENT.
1533. **Thomas Cranmer**: first Protestant Archbishop.
1538. Becket's shrine stripped.
1539. SUPPRESSION OF THE GREATER ABBEYS, including Christ Church and St. Augustine's, Canterbury.
1556. Cranmer burnt at Oxford.
*1556. **Reginald Pole**: the last Archbishop of Canterbury to acknowledge Papal Supremacy, and the last to be interred in the Cathedral until Archbishop Benson.
1559. **Matthew Parker**: Queen Elizabeth's first Archbishop.
1561. Crypt of Cathedral assigned to French Protestants.
1583. **John Whitgift**: persecutor of the Puritans; founded school and hospital at Croydon.
1604. **Richard Bancroft**: a persecutor of the Puritans; superintended Authorized Version of the Bible.
1633. **William Laud**: imprisoned 1640; beheaded 1645. See vacant for sixteen years.
1660. **William Juxon**: when Bishop of London, attended Charles I at his execution.
1663. **Gilbert Sheldon**: builder of the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford.
1678. **William Sancroft**: tried as one of the Seven Bishops 1688; deprived 1690 for refusing oath of allegiance to William and Mary.
1691. **John Tillotson**: finest preacher of his time.
1695. **Thomas Tenison**: a famous preacher; founder of free school at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London.
1737. **John Potter**: Fellow of Lincoln College; ordained John Wesley.
1738. THE METHODISTS APPEAR IN KENT.
1828. **William Howley**: crowned Queen Victoria.
1846. Railway from London to Canterbury completed.
*1848. **John Bird Sumner.**
*1868. **Archibald Campbell Tait.**
*1882. **Edward White Benson.**
1896. **Frederick Temple.**
1903. **Randall Thomas Davidson.**



THE NORMAN STAIRWAY.

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St. Paul's

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

W[illegible] we know to-day is little more than two

THE WEST FRONT.

Engraving by
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London

end to it all.

Features to be Noticed

Building Dates

607.c. First Cathedral built by Ethelbert, King of Kent, probably burnt down and rebuilt in 962.
1087.c. Cathedral destroyed by fire. The second Cathedral, 'Old St. Paul's,' begun.
1136.(?) Fire damaged, possibly destroyed, the building.
1221. Choir rebuilt.
1225. Lady-chapel built.
1240. Consecration of the Church. When completed, the total length of the Cathedral is said to have been 620 feet; height of nave-roof 130 feet; of choir 101 feet.
1312. Nave paved with marble.
1315. The spire rebuilt in wood, covered with lead; height over 460 feet. the then highest in the world.
1422.c. Paul's Cross erected by Cardinal Kemp.
1444. Spire damaged by lightning; repaired c. 1462.
1561. Spire destroyed by lightning, and not rebuilt.
1631.c. Inigo Jones built the Classic west front.
1643. Paul's Cross destroyed by Lord Mayor Penington.
1663. Christopher Wren appointed surveyor.
1666. The Cathedral destroyed in the Great Fire.
A few fragments of Old St. Paul's are to be found in the churchyard.
1674. Ruins of old church began to be removed.
1675. First stone of new building laid June 21.
1697. Choir opened for service December 2.
1710. The Dome completed.
The total cost of the building was about £1,000,000, the greater part of which was raised by coal and wine dues.
1718. Wren dismissed from office.
1822. Ball and cross restored.
1858-60. Choir screen removed and re-erected at N. door; organ placed above stalls on N. side; other changes in arrangement of choir.
1864. Internal decorations continued.
1870. Choir floor raised; organ divided into two parts and placed at W. end of choir; other changes in arrangement of choir.
1872. 'Thanksgiving Fund' established.
1874. Iron railing removed from W. front.
1878. Peal of bells; 'Great Paul' 1882.
1886. New statue of Queen Anne uncovered.
1888. Reredos completed.
1891. Sir W. Richmond's work begun.
1892. Wellington monument removed to nave.

Monuments

In Old St Paul's the following were buried: Sebba, King of the East Saxons; Archbishop Elphege; Ethelred the Unready; John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; Philip Sidney; Francis Walsingham; [illegible] of six bishops from Old St Paul's; [illegible] Dr Donne; [illegible] Dean of St Paul's; Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of Lord Keeper Lord Chancellor Hatton; one of the judges of Mary Stuart after whom Hatton Garden is named.

The first monument to be erected in the new Cathedral was to John Howard the philanthropist; [illegible] The second was to Dr Johnson (1796). By Bacon, [illegible] Sir Joshua Reynolds (1796) and Sir William Jones (1799). Other [illegible] Viscount Hood (1816), Sir Ralph Abercrombie (1801), General Charles Cornwallis, Earl Cornwallis (1805), General Sir David Dundas (1820), General Peter Augustus Hunter (1805), General Sir John Moore (1809), Admiral Lord Collingwood (1810), Admiral Lord Nelson (1806), Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovell (1707), Admiral Sir George Rooke (1709), Admiral Sir Clowdisley Shovell (1707), Admiral Sir George Rooke (1709), Admiral Sir Cloudes

THE CHOIR.

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WESTWARD VIEW.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

THE SOUTH CHOIR-AISLE.

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The Photochrom Co.,
London.

THE BISHOP'S THRONE AND STALL

GENERAL GORDON'S MONUMENT.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
First introduction of Christianity.

459. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.

477. London taken by English.

597. Augustine lands in Kent.

604. **Millitus**: first Bishop of London; in 619, Archbishop of Canterbury.

654. **Cedd**: brother of St. Chad of Lichfield; first bishop after 30 years of heathenism.

675. **Ærkenwald**: great benefactor of the Cathedral; he was canonized, and his shrine was a place of worship until the Reformation.

787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.

958. **Dunstan**: some time Abbot of Glastonbury.

1051. **William the Norman**: Chaplain of Edward the Confessor; his influence with the Conqueror obtained restoration of privileges to the City; in grateful remembrance an annual pilgrimage was made to his tomb for at least 500 years.

1066. NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.

1086. **Maurilius** Chaplain and Chancellor of Conqueror

1108. **Richard de Belmeis** endeavoured unsuccessfully to make London an archbishopric

1163. **Gilbert Foliot** Pope Alexander promoted him for resolution to rule over the City that "is more noble and famous than all other cities of the world" opposed Becket excommunicated by him

1207. **William de Sancta Maria** read Papal Bull of deposition of England subsequently, with Langton received King John's submission.

12[illegible]. **Henry de Sandwich** a leader on side of Simon de Montfort excommunicated by the Pope six years in Rome obtaining pardon

128[illegible] **Richard de Gravesend** resisted demands of Edward I for taxation of clergy.

13[illegible] **Stephen de Gravesend** nephew of Bishop Richard resisted visitation of Archbishop of Canterbury disputed deposition of Edward II

1[illegible]2 **Simon Sudbury** translated to Canterbury, beheaded during Wat Tyler's rebellion.

1[illegible] **William Courtenay** cited John Wycliffe

1[illegible] **Robert de Braybroke** persecuted by the Lollards; joined with the King after refusal of Pope's legate to advocate of Sunday observance

1[illegible] Whittington Lord Mayor also mentioned 1419

1[illegible] **Roger de Walden** in absence of Archbishop Arundel of Canterbury subsequently Bishop of London buried in St Bartholomew's

1[illegible] **Robert Clifford** present at Council of Constance consecrated the Lower Saxon Cathedral

14[illegible] **Thomas Kemp** Bishop for 39 years the whole period of the Wars of the Roses built the Divinity Schools at Oxford.

[illegible] CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND

[illegible] **William Warham** "the precursor of the Reformation"; friend of Erasmus.

[illegible] St Paul's School founded by Dean Colet

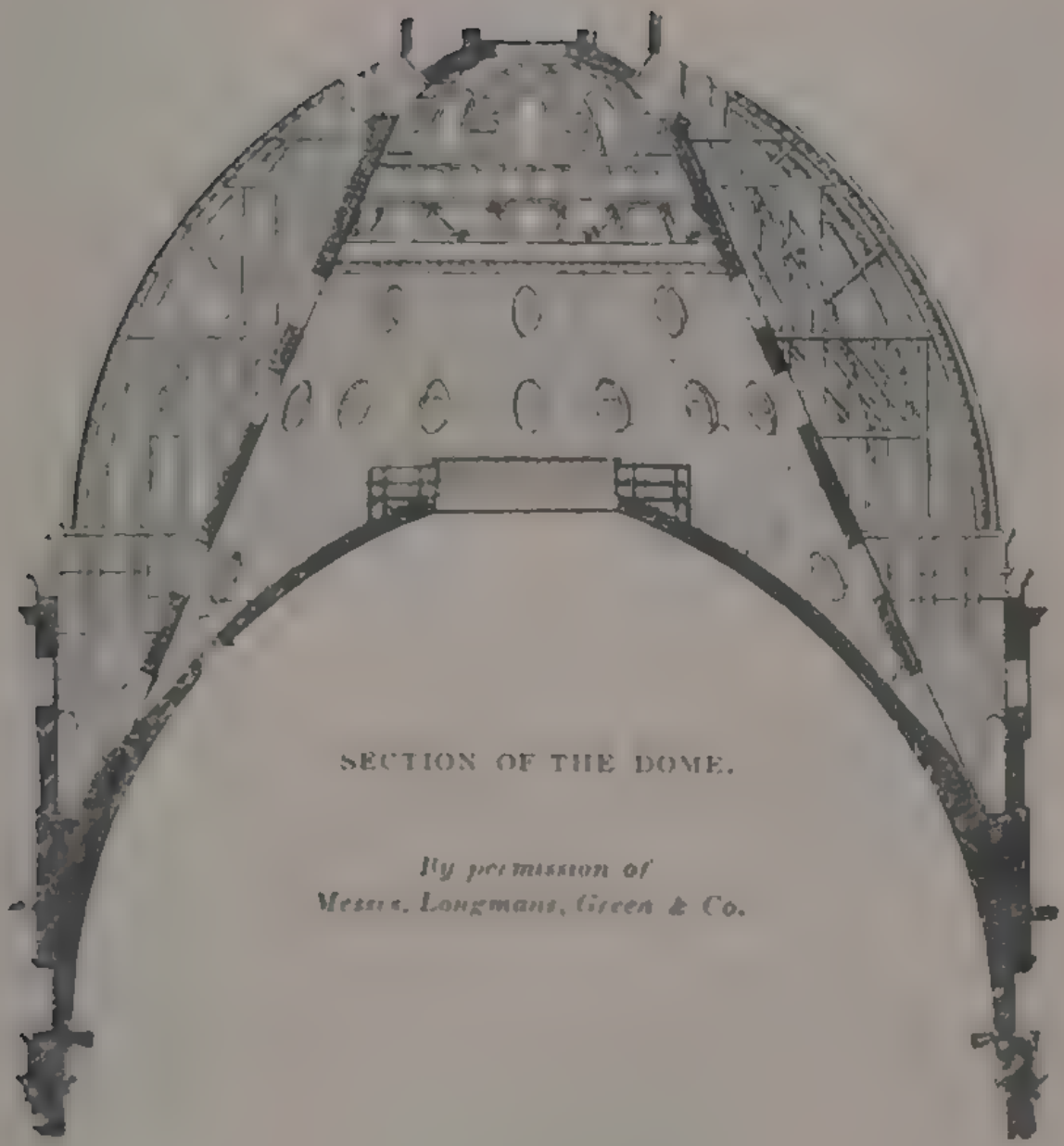
[illegible] Wolsey Cardinal Archbishop of York

[illegible] TYNDALE TRANSLATES NEW TESTAMENT

1[illegible] **Edmund Bonner** appointed by the Lower Edward VI restored by Mary deprived by Elizabeth and imprisoned in the Marshalsea, where he died 1569.

1550. **Nicholas Ridley** introduced the new service took the present steps at Cambridge for endowment of Trinity College founded Christ's Hospital, burnt at Oxford 1555.

1559. **Edmund Grindall**: a gentle and pious guide in troubled times.
1560. Alex. Nowell, dean; author of first part of Catechism.
1570. **Edwin Sandys**: advised execn. of Mary Stuart.
1572. Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
1577. **John Aylmer**: tutor to Lady Jane Grey, a persecutor of Catholics *and* Puritans.
1595. **Richard Fletcher**: incurred wrath of Elizabeth by second marriage.
1602. John Overall, dean; author of latter part of Catechism.
1611. **John King**: the last of two Bishops of Church of England (Lichfield the other) to burn heretics.
1628. **William Laud**: translated to Canterbury 1633.
1633. **William Juxon**: attended Charles I at his execution; Archbishop of Canterbury 1660.
1660. **Gilbert Sheldon**: builder of the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, Archbishop of Canterbury 1663.
1663. **Humphrey Henchman**: when Bishop of Salisbury, assisted escape of Charles II.
1664. William Sancroft, dean.
1665. The Great Plague.
1666. The Fire of London.
1675. **Henry Compton**: soldier, traveller, tutor to Mary and Anne daughters of James II: insulted by Judge Jeffreys; the only prelate to sign petition to William of Orange; preached at opening of the new Cathedral; founder of the library.
1706. Sir John Evelyn, Wren's friend, died.
1710. Trial of Dr. Sacheverell.
1723. Death of Sir Christopher Wren, aged 91.
1791. Boswell's *Life of Johnson* published.
1813. **William Howley**: Archbishop of Canterbury 1828; crowned Queen Victoria 1837.
1815. Battle of Waterloo.
1828. **Charles James Blomfield**: resigned 1856.
1841. Ainsworth's *Old St. Paul's* published.
1849. Henry Hart Milman, dean.
1854. The Crimean War.
1856. **Archibald Campbell Tait.**
1863. **John Jackson.**
1869. Henry Longueville Mansel, dean.
1871. Richard William Church, dean.
1872. Thanksgiving Service for recovery of Prince of Wales.
1885. **Frederick Temple.**
1891. Robert Gregory, dean.
1896. **Mandell Creighton.**
1897. Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Service.
1901. **Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram.**



SECTION OF THE DOME.

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Dimensions

THE LIBRARY.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London

Winchester

THE CATHEDRAL FROM ST. GILES' HILL.

WINCHESTER is famous among the many famous cathedrals of our country. Its story begins in legendary times, and is full of interest. Lucius, king of the Britons, in 164 is said to have founded the first Christian Church, possibly on the very spot where a Pagan temple had stood in the Roman Wintonia. This church was destroyed during the Diocletian persecution, but it was restored in [illegible], and then dedicated to St. Amphibalus. [illegible] the Saxon [illegible] converted it [illegible] and it was not [illegible] Birinus sent by Pope [illegible] had converted the king, Kynegils, that Wessex once more was Christian. A new Cathedral was then founded, together with a monastery, the [illegible] was Swithun, Bishop, Lord Chancellor, and Weather Saint. Æthelw[illegible] rebuilt the Cathedral, the remains of his work are still pointed out in the crypt. Under "Building Dates" on another page the subsequent history of the building is given.

[illegible] the Winchester ecclesiastics and the Cathedral [illegible] is a study of the greatest interest. The Saxon Swithun was King Alfred's tutor. Walkelin, the first Norman bishop, was a relative of the Conqueror. Henry de Blois [illegible] of Stephen. Peter des Roches, William Edington[illegible]

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE AVENUE.

William of Wykeham, Cardinal Beaufort were all powerful statesmen, while in modern times the traditions of the see were amply sustained by Bishop Wilberforce.

It was from Winchester that Egbert's famous edict was issued, a new ordering and island to be styled England and its people English instead of Britain and Britons. Here the Book of Winton, or Domesday Book was called the Book of Winton. Many interesting events have taken place within the Cathedral walls. Henry I was here married to the English Matilda. Here King John was crowned, and here the Charter by Stephen Langton. Here a still more interesting scene was the marriage of Philip and Mary, the last in which Mary sat as still a the Crown. The Parliamentary army under Waller [illegible] two days at Christmas, marched into the Cathedral during service with colours and drums. They did irreparable damage, but this we readily forgive when we remember the ever memorable incident of the old Winchesters [illegible] Parliamentarians threw, he was standing with drawn sword to protect the [illegible] of the founder of his school.

Within the precincts of Isaak Walton, the charm of whose book makes the reader forget for the time the cruelty of its sport, can be seen on the great screen [illegible] and Venus, and Vertumnus [illegible] are carved at Winchester were [illegible] Hursley, the home of Keble and Eversley, the home of Winchester's [illegible] son, **Charles Kingsley.**

Features to be Noticed

[illegible] Mediæval [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Glass of **E. and W. windows.**

[illegible] **for study of change of style.**

[illegible]

Building Dates

980. Æthelwold's Church; fragments in crypt.
1079. Bishop Walkelin begins to build the Cathedral on a new site; work finished 1093. Now existing: the transepts; cores of piers of nave; walls of nave, although much altered; the crypt. The nave ended with two huge towers, and extended to W. 40 feet beyond present building.
1107. Central tower fell.
1120. Rebuilding of central tower finished.
1150.c. The font. 1175.c. Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre.
1202. Retro-choir begun by Bishop Lucy. The Guardian Angels chapel is Bishop Lucy's: as is also the S. chapel; the latter was transformed by Bishop Langton. 1296.c. The stalls.
1320.c. Presbytery rebuilt; tabernacle work still remains.
1360. West front, and end of nave begun by Bp. Edington.
1394. Nave completely transformed by William of Wykeham. S. side finished before 1404. N. side finished 1486.
1475 (?). The reredos—builder uncertain.
1487. Lady-chapel lengthened.
1500. Choir pulpit Prior Silkstede. 1520.c. Presbytery transformed, Bishop Fox. Relic chests of feretory.
1563. Cloisters and monastic buildings destroyed.
1634. Wooden groining to central tower.
1668. The library. Porch at W. front restored.
1710. Throne of Corinthian design; subsequently removed.
1782. Benjamin West's painting 'The Raising of Lazarus' hung on reredos.
1875. Choir-screen altered by Sir Gilbert Scott.
1884. Nave pulpit brought from New College.
1899. West's picture removed, and the reredos completed by the Crucifix, and with figures in the niches.

The Chantries

1366. Bishop Edington.
1404. William of Wykeham.
1447. Cardinal Beaufort.
1486. Bishop Waynflete.
1501. Bishop Langton.
1528. Bishop Fox.
1555. Bishop Gardiner.

Dimensions

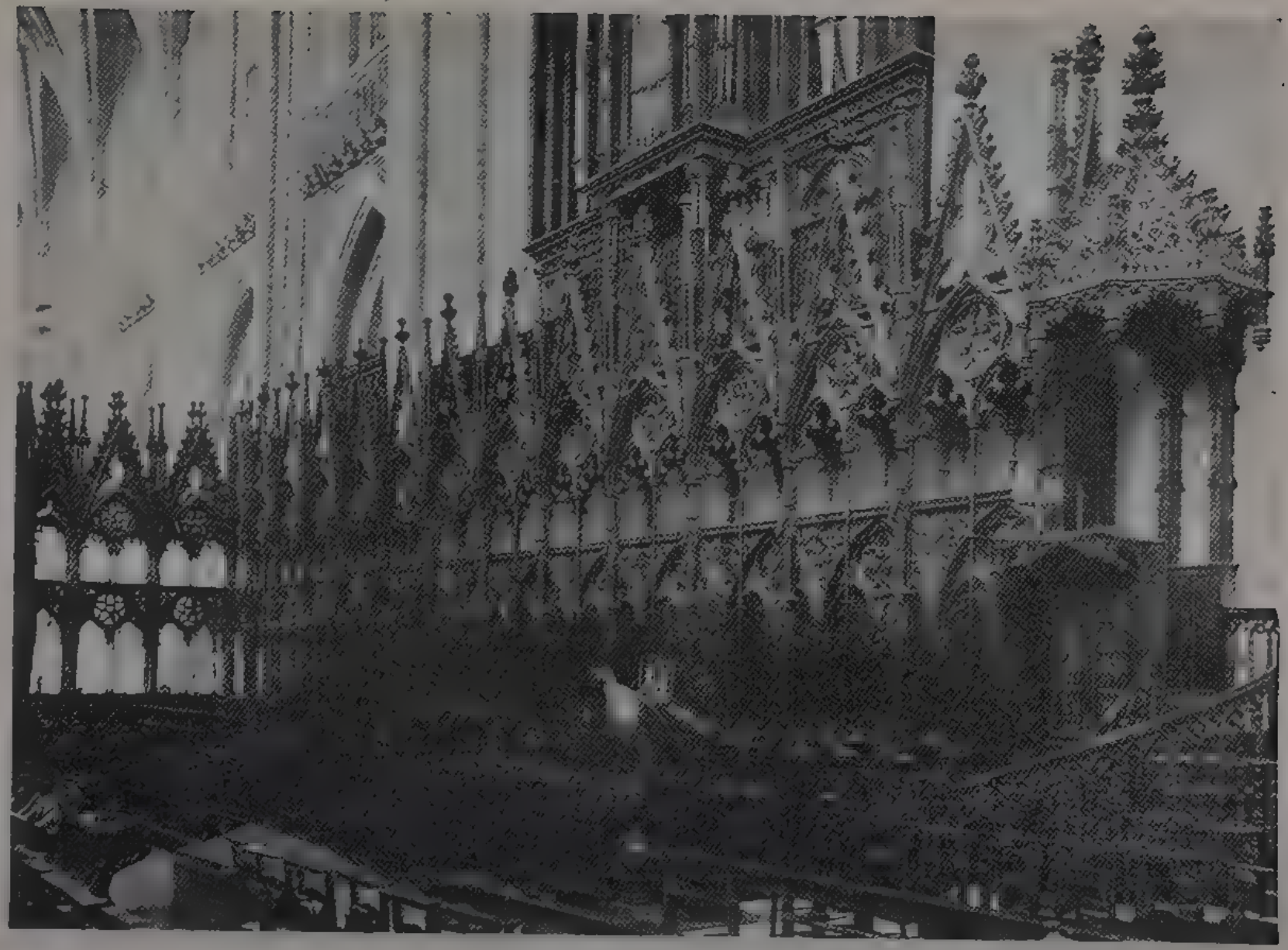
Total internal length 526½ feet. Breadth of nave and aisles 88 feet. Height of walls 75 feet; tower 140 feet.

Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes' there are memorials or tombs of James I and Charles I by Le Sueur, Charles I at Charing Cross, Mrs Mary Morgan as the founder of the Blue Coat School, Grey Friars, Westminster, Two brothers at Westminster, interesting inscription, Colonel Boles, Sir Edward Hoby, Sir Samuel Morland, Isaac Watts, Sir Samuel Starkey, Sir Michael Drayton, Father of Poets, Edmund Spenser, Dr Watts, Joseph Addison, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, Undergraduate of Magdalen College, Oxford, Sir John Cheke, Tutor to Edward VI, Lord Keeper Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Chancellor Egerton, Viscount Brackley, Earl of Bridgewater, Lord High Admiral of England, Sir Thomas Bodley, Founder of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, Sir Thomas Pope, Founder of Trinity College, Oxford, Sir Thomas Gresham, Founder of Gresham College, London, Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Edward VI, Elizabeth and James I, Sir Thomas Rowe, Ambassador to the Great Mogul, Sir Thomas Roe, Ambassador to Constantinople

THE NAVE.

WYKEHAM'S CHANTRY.



THE CHOIR-STALLS.

SOUTH AISLE OF RETFORD CHURCH

THE EAST END.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted '

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
164. King Lucius said to have rebuilt Church.
449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.
520. Kingdom of Wessex established.
597. Augustine lands in Kent.
634. Mission of Birinus.
679. See removed to Winchester from Dorchester.
787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.
827. Egbert Overlord of all England.
852. **Swithun**: prior and subsequent bishop; remembered as the weather saint—on July 15.
871. Alfred, King of Wessex.
963. **Æthelwold**: bishop for 21 years; moved the body of St. Swithun on July 15, 980.
985. **Ælphege**: subsequently Abp of Canterbury.
1032. **Ælwin**: the legendary lover of Queen Emma.
1047. **Stigand**: in 1052 Archbishop of Canterbury.

1066. NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND

1070. **Walkelin** [illegible] rebuilt Cathedral

1100. **William Gifford** [illegible] St Swithun's [illegible] and Waverley Abbey. Sir W. Scott's *Waverley*.

*1119. **Henry de Blois** [illegible] the Conqueror [illegible] Stephen [illegible] Becket [illegible] [illegible] St Cross.

1174. **Richard Toclive** [illegible] Becket, for [illegible]

*1189. **Godfrey de Lucy** [illegible] proved the navigation of river Itchin.

[illegible] **Peter des Roches** [illegible] and the monastery at Setborne.

[illegible] **Ethelmar or Aylmer de Valance** [illegible]

[illegible] **Nicholas of Ely** [illegible] High Treasurer.

[illegible] **Henry Woodlock** [illegible]

[illegible] **John Stratford** [illegible]

[illegible] William of Wykeham born.

[illegible] **Adam Orlton** [illegible] instigated the murder of Edward II.

[illegible] **William Edington** [illegible] Chancellor 1357.

[illegible] **William of Wykeham** [illegible] the world.

*1405. **Henry of Beaufort** [illegible]

*1447. **William of Waynflete** [illegible] College, Oxford.

[illegible] **Peter Courtenay.**

*1493. **Thomas Langton** [illegible]

*1500. **Richard Fox** [illegible] Oxford.

1529. **Thomas Wolsey** [illegible]

[illegible] **Stephen Gardiner** [illegible]

1550. **John Poynet**: helped Cranmer with the first Prayer Book.
1554. Marriage of Queen Mary and Philip of Spain.
1556. **John White**: deposed by Queen Elizabeth.
1588. DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA.
1596. **William Day**: provost of Eton for 34 years.
1597. **Thomas Bilson**: a Bible reviser.
1619. **Lancelot Andrewes**: a learned preacher; Bible reviser; buried at St. Saviour's, Southwark.
1627. **Richard Neile**: later, Archbishop of York.
1632. **Walter Curle**: a follower of Laud.
1645. Winchester finally taken by Cromwell.
1650. See vacant for ten years.
1660. **Brian Duppa**: chaplain to Charles I; accompanied him to Carisbrooke Castle.
*1662. **George Morley**: founded the Cathedral library; a friend of Isaak Walton.
*1684. **Peter Mews**: a captain in the Civil War; fought at Sedgemoor against Monmouth.
1707. **Sir Jonathan Trelawney**: tried as one of the Seven Bishops.
1721. **Charles Trimnell**: an opponent of Sacheverell.
*1723. **Richard Willis**: a strong advocate for repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
*1734. **Benjamin Hoadly**: favourite of George I.
1761. **John Thomas**: tutor to George III.
*1781. **Brownlow North**: half-brother of Lord North.
*1820. **Sir George Pretyman Tomline**: distinguished scholar, and tutor to Pitt.
*1827. **Charles Sumner**: first bishop since Reformation to be enthroned at Winchester.
*1869. **Samuel Wilberforce**: son of William Wilberforce; famous as Bishop of Oxford; a warm supporter of Mr. Gladstone.
1873. **Edward Harold Browne.**
*1890. **Anthony Wilson Thorold.**
1895. **Randall Thomas Davidson**: to Canterbury.
1903. **Herbert Edward Ryle.**

TRANSEPT AND EAST END.

Gloucester

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE RIVER SEVERN.

On the first navigation of Chepstow to Gloucester, the Kings Crowne and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

persecutors. Robert Raikes, the father of the Sunday School, was a Gloucester man. The Conqueror spent his Christmas at Gloucester when possible; it was from this city that he issued his command for the compilation of Domesday Book. Here William Rufus tried the Archbishop, upon Anselm. Parliaments were held in the great hall at the abbey by Henry I, Edward I, Richard II, Henry IV and V, and it is said that it was at Gloucester that Richard III decreed the murder of his nephews. Abbot Thokey, braving the anger of the Queen, removed the body of the murdered King Edward II, whose monument became a place of pilgrimage, the offerings at which brought no small revenue to the monastery. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries the abbey church became a cathedral, and John Wakeman, Abbot of Tewkesbury, the first bishop. Not much damage was done during the Civil War, but later an attempt was made to pull down parts of the building. Happily this was arrested and further desecration was avoided by the city purchasing it from the Crown.

George Whitefield, one of England's greatest preachers, was born at Gloucester in 1714. At the age of twenty-two he was ordained to the Church of England by Bishop Benson and preached his first sermon in St Mary de Crypt. He died in **Massachusetts in 1770.**

Features to be Noticed

The Interlacing of the Perpendicular style. Clothing of Norman work with *Perpendicular*, especially in choir, of **great interest and beauty.**

[illegible] feet. Choir vaulted under tower. Lady Chapel one of the largest in the kingdom.

Cloisters, [illegible] Lavatory, Abbot and Lady chapels.

The **whispering gallery.**

Crypt, the finest in the kingdom.

East window, the largest window of any Gothic church in the kingdom, 72 × 38 feet, or square feet. York east window, 78 × [illegible] feet; but has more glass than Gloucester.

Old [illegible], especially presbytery and Lady chapel, old parts of the Perpendicular.

Tower, [illegible] to be compared with Canterbury, which is [illegible] feet [illegible] later.

Main [illegible] of [illegible] on north side of church, instead of on the usual south side.

Building Dates

1089. Present Cathedral begun by Abbot Serlo: the work of E. end remains.
1100. Dedication of the E. end of the building.
1101. Damage by fire.
1122. Another fire, destroying roof of nave.
Abbey buildings surrounded by stone wall.
Crypt strengthened by masonry.
Prior's lodge; the crypt and slype.
1170.c. Fall of western tower.
New stalls in choir—only fragments remain.
All work to this date except the W. end practically remains, but with great alterations and additions.
1222. Great eastern tower—no trace remaining.
1225. Lady-chapel; rebuilt 1457-99.
1242. Nave triforium altered; nave vaulted.
1300. Another fire.
1318.c. South aisle of nave reconstructed by Abbot Thokey.
1327. Edward II interred in the church.
1330.c. South transept reconstructed.
1337-51. Choir cased and vaulted by Adam de Staunton.
Stalls on Prior's (N.) side. 1350.c. The east window.
1351-77. Thomas Horton completed Staunton's work, including the presbytery, the high altar, and stalls on Abbot's (S.) side. He also completed transformation of N. transept, built some monastic buildings, and part of cloisters.
1381-1407. Cloisters completed by Abbot Froucester.
1421-37. West front, and W. end of nave rebuilt by Abbot Morwent.
South porch. Windows of nave clerestory.
1440.c. Abbot Boteler's chapel.
1450-57. Central tower begun by Abbot Seabroke; completed by a monk, Robert Tully.
1457-72. Eastern bay of chapter-house.
Lady-chapel begun, Abbot Hanley; completed by Abbot Farley before 1498.
John the Baptist's chapel.
1576. Considerable repairs.
1616. Restorations begun by Laud.
1710. Wooden reredos; replaced 1807, and again 1873.
1740.c. Nave paved, and other works—Bishop Benson.
1820. Choir screen; replacing Bishop Benson's.
1847. Restoration begun under Mr. F. S. Waller.
1853. Sir Gilbert Scott at work. 1862. East window restored.
1867. St. Andrew's chapel painted by Mr. Gambier Parry.
1896. Lady-chapel restored.

Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes' there are existing tombs or monuments of Tombs of King [illegible] Robert Duke of Normandy Edward II. John [illegible] Bishop of the Abbey John Jones M.P. for [illegible] Mrs Mason 'Spiritual Poems' who died at sea [illegible] Rev. Thomas Stock [illegible] with [illegible] Sir George O'Brien [illegible] Dr. Jeune [illegible] Rev. H. Hawes [illegible] Dr. S. S. Wesley [illegible] the distinguished organist of the Cathedral.

Dimensions

[illegible] feet [illegible] Height of tower [illegible] feet [illegible] feet [illegible] feet

THE NAVE.

THE SOUTH TRIFORIUM.

THE SOUTH AMBULATORY.

THE LADY-CHAPEL.

Historical Notes

Abbots' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.
Monuments are noted *

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
Glevum (Gloucester) walled by the Romans.
201. King Lucius died at Gloucester.
449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.
577. Battle of Deorham.
597. Augustine lands in Kent.
681. First abbey founded by Osric.
787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.
821. Beornwulf, King of Mercia, said to have established secular priests, and to have rebuilt the monastery.
1022. King Cnut introduced Benedictine monks.
1066. NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.
1072. **Serlo**: first Norman abbot; chaplain of the Conqueror.
1086. Domesday Book completed.
1093. Anselm consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury at Gloucester.
1131. **Walter de Lacy**: Robert, Duke of Normandy dying (1134) during his rule, was buried in the choir.
*1139. **Gilbert Foliot**: Bishop of Hereford 1148; of London 1163; supported the King against Becket.
1216. Henry III crowned in the church.
1283. Foundation of Gloucester Hall, Oxford, on the site of Worcester College.
1284. Edward, first Prince of Wales, born.
1298. Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester.
1306. **John Thokey**: builder of S. aisle of nave; received the body of Edward II for interment.
1327. Murder of Edward II at Berkeley Castle.
1329. **John Wygemore**: began the great architectural changes of the building.
1381. **Walter Froucester**: chronicler of the Cathedral; builder of the greater part of the cloisters; mitred by Pope Urban VI.
1420. **John Morwent**: rebuilt W. end of the church.
*1450. **Thomas Seabroke**; builder of the tower.
1472. **William Farley**: builder of Lady-chapel.
1474. CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND.
*1515. **William Malverne or Parker**: the last abbot.
1534. PAPAL SUPREMACY ABOLISHED IN ENGLAND.
1536. English Bible issued.

THE MORLEY MONUMENT.

SUPPRESSION OF THE GREATER ABBEYS including Gloucester.

[illegible] from Worcester.

John Wakeman [illegible] Bible

1551. **John Hooper**: surrendered office 1552 but reappointed to the united sees of Gloucester and Worcester; deprived and imprisoned by Mary 1553; burnt as heretic February 9, 1555.
1554. Gloucester again separated from Worcester.
1605. **Thomas Ravis**: a translator of part of New Testament of King James's Bible.
1605. Gunpowder Plot.
1611. AUTHORIZED BIBLE PUBLISHED.
1612. **Miles Smith**: translated the Prophets in King James's Bible, and wrote the Preface.
1625. **Godfrey Goodman**: suspected of Romanism, and suspended by Laud 1640; restored, and again deprived by Parliament; died 1656; buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster.
1646.c. Sect of Quakers founded by G. Fox.
1661. **William Nicolson**: first bishop of Restoration.
1681. **Robert Frampton**: a Nonjuror, and deprived.
1691. **Edward Fowler**: a Latitudinarian.
1715. **Richard Willis**: to Salisbury 1721; Winchester 1725; strong advocate for repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
1721. **John Wilcocks**: in 1731 to Rochester, and to deanery of Westminster.
1724. Music Festival of Three Choirs founded.
1735. **Martin Benson**: an extensive 'repairer' of the Cathedral.
Robert Raikes born.
1760. **William Warburton**: friend of Pope; author of *The Divine Legation of Moses*, etc. Dr. Johnson wrote in his praise.
1779. **James Yorke**: son of Ld. Chancellor Hardwicke.
1780. SUNDAY SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED by Robert Raikes.
1796. Dr. Jenner's first experiment in vaccination.
1815. **Henry Ryder**: to Lichfield 1824, where is his well-known monument by Chantrey.
1827. Gloucester and Berkeley canal completed.
1830. **James Henry Monk**: under his rule (1836) the sees of Bristol and Gloucester were united.
1856. **Charles Baring**: to Durham 1861.
John Halifax published.
1861. **William Thomson**: Archbishop of York 1862.
1863. **Charles J. Ellicott**: chairman of the New Testament Revision Committee.
1881. REVISED NEW TESTAMENT PUBLISHED.
1898. Separation of sees of Gloucester and Bristol.

BISHOP HOOPER'S MONUMENT.

Lichfield

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

T

from the Pope the dignity of [illegible] his kingdom Archbishop of Lichfield having under his rule six [illegible] four only to Canterbury. In 803 however

THE WEST FRONT.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

Features to be Noticed

The colour of the stone; red sandstone.

The three spires, 'Ladies of the Vale.'

replacing Bishop Hacket's.

and clerestory.

chor.

Glass of Lady-chapel.

of Seth in *Adam Bede*.

St. Chad.

Building Dates

Of the Saxon churches there are no remains, and only fragments of the first Norman church.

1200.c. Choir of present Cathedral begun. Now remaining: lower portions of three western bays.

1220.c. South transept begun.

1240.c. North transept and chapter-house begun.

1250.c. Nave: central tower probably rebuilt.

1275.c. West front begun; the two towers were not completed until about 1330, and the spires later still.

1300.c. Lady-chapel begun by Walter Langton.

Shrine of St. Chad—destroyed in Civil War.

The close fortified with a stone wall—no remains.

Bishop's palace—destroyed in Civil War.

1330.c. Presbytery, and clerestory of choir rebuilt.

1340.c. Lady chapel completed by Roger Norburgh.

1457.c. The library built by Dean Heywood; removed 1750.

1642. General wreck of the Cathedral during siege, including destruction of central spire.

1661. Restoration begun by Bishop Hacket.

1687. The Bishop's palace: the wings and chapel later.

1760. Wyatt's restorations: screen dividing Lady-chapel from choir removed.

1802. Glass of Lady-chapel brought from Herckenrode.

1822. West front filled with Roman cement figures by Dean Woodhouse: removed 1877.

1860. Sir Gilbert Scott's restorations begun.

1884. Restorations of west front finished.

Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes' there are numerous monuments and tombs of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (d. 1762, the introducer to this country of [illegible]), Thomas Parnell (the friend of Dr Johnson), Isaac Ambrose (author of 'Looking unto Jesus'), Dean Horsley (the [illegible]), Dean Bennet (the [illegible]), Dean Wilberforce (the [illegible]), Dean Pearce (author of 'Comments upon the Four Gospels'), Dean Hinchliffe (the friend of Dr Johnson), Dean Comber (author of 'Offices and Companion to the Temple'), Dean Hodson (the [illegible]), Dean Horne (author of 'Introduction to the Study of the Holy Scriptures'), Dean Bickersteth (author of 'The Shadow of the Rock'), and numerous others of literary and historical interest.

THE WEST DOOR.

Dimensions

Central spire 252 feet.
Western spires 195 feet.
Length 370 feet.

THE NAVE.

Engraving by
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THE CHOIR.

THE REREDOS.

Engraving by
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London.

SOUTH AISLE OF CHOIR.

AISLE OF SOUTH TRANSEPT.

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THE LAVER OF BRASS

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London

THE SLEEPING CHILDREN.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted *

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN. First introduction of Christianity.
400. Ninian settles in the Lowlands of Scotland.
449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.
565. Columba settles in Iona.
597. Augustine lands in Kent.
633. King Penda wins battle of Hatfield, and enlarges kingdom of Mercia.
653. Conversion of the Mercians.
656. **Diuma**: first bishop of Mercia.
669. **Ceadda**: fixed place of see at Lichfield, and subsequently, as **St. Chad,** became the patron saint.
673. Synod of Hertford.
675. Mercia divided into five sees.
779. **Higbert**: made Archbishop by the Pope at Offa's instigation.
787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.
790. Offa establishes monastery of St. Albans.
803. Lichfield again becomes a suffragan see.

1072. **Peter** first Norman bishop removed the place of see to Chester.

1080 **Robert de Limesey** removed the place of see to Coventry when Earl Leofric and Lady Godiva had founded their great monastery

1129. **Roger de Clinton** first bishop who bishops are consecrated at Lichfield not Coventry

1155 **Hugh Monant** Clerk of Thomas Becket, [illegible] deprived and restored by [illegible] years deprived of miracles.

1215 **William of Cornhill** consecrated by Archbishop Langton at same day as Bishop Poore, afterwards of Salisbury.

1215 Magna Carta, June 15.

1241 **Alexander Stavenby** during his rule decree [illegible] Coventry and canons of [illegible]

1245 **Hugh Patteshull** [illegible]

1255 **Roger de Meyland** [illegible] William [illegible] Norman, [illegible] spending most of his time abroad.

1296 **Walter Langton** Keeper of Great Seal, [illegible] executor of the will of [illegible] [illegible] shrine of St. Chad, and a new palace.

1322 **Roger Northburgh** [illegible]

1358 **Robert Stretton** [illegible] an illiterate.

1386 **Richard Scrope** [illegible] *Henry IV.*

1472 **Nicholas Close** [illegible]

1474 CANON SEIZES IN ENGLAND

1497 **William Smyth** [illegible]

1534 **Rowland Lee** [illegible] Wales, Chester, and Monmouth.

1545 [illegible]

1609 **George Abbott** [illegible] Guildford.

1610. **Richard Neile**: a friend of Lord Burghley; he burnt a 'heretic' in 1611; Dean of Westminster 1562; Bishop of Rochester 1608; Lincoln 1613; Durham 1617; Winchester 1627; Archbishop of York 1631.

1619. **Thomas Morton**: zealous in his conversion of Papists and Nonconformists; translated to Durham where he had a noble and distinguished career; died in 1659 aged 95.

1642. Sieges of Cathedral.

1644. **Accepted Frewen**: consecrated in Chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford; Archbishop of York 1660.

1645. Execution of Archbishop Laud.
Charles I visits Lichfield after Naseby.

1649. Execution of Charles I.

*1661. **John Hacket**: the restorer of the Cathedral after the damage done during the war.

1692. **William Lloyd**: one of the Seven Bishops.

1699. **John Hough**: the President of Magdalen College deposed by James II.

1709. Samuel Johnson born at Lichfield September 18.

1712. Dr. Sacheverell at Lichfield.

1745. Charles Edward marches to Derby.

1750. **Frederick Cornwallis**: translated to Canterbury 1768.

1760. John Wesley visits Burslem.

1766. Grand Trunk canal begun by Brindley.

1769. Josiah Wedgwood opens works at Etruria.

1775. **Richard Hurd**: born at Penkridge; biographer of Warburton.

1776. Dr. Johnson and Boswell visit Lichfield.

1781. **James, Earl of Cornwallis.**

1789. The French Revolution.

*1824. **Henry Ryder**: brother of the Earl of Harrowby.

1836. **Samuel Butler**: began as Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, ended as Bishop of Lichfield.

1840. **James Bowstead.**

*1843. **John Lonsdale.**

1847. Trent Valley Railway opened.

1857. Indian Mutiny.

1859. *Adam Bede* published.

*1868. **George Augustus Selwyn.**

1871. Martyrdom of Bishop Patteson in Melanesia.

1878. **William Dalrymple Maclagan**: Archbishop of York 1891.

1891. **Hon. Augustus Legge.**

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

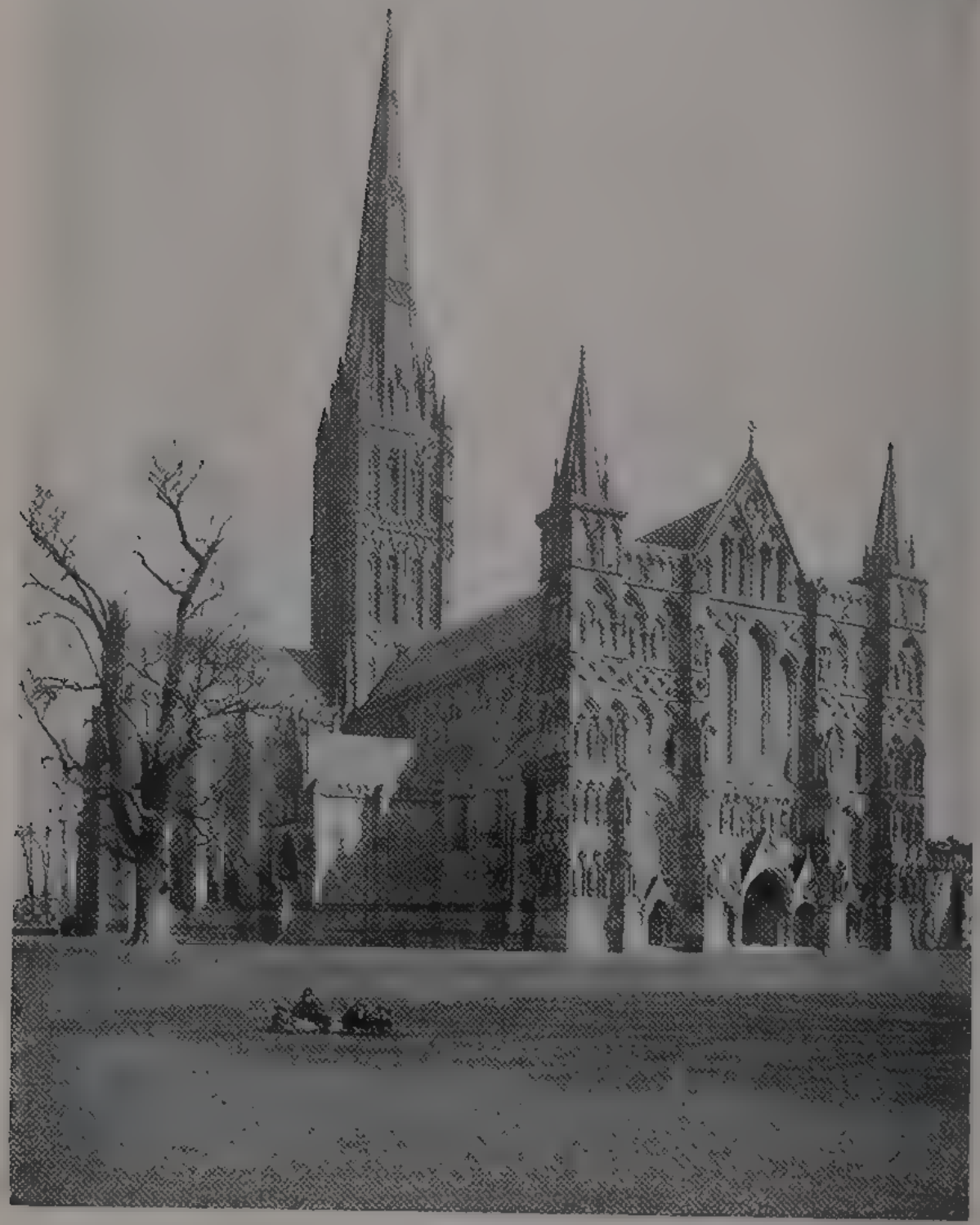
Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

Salisbury

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

Very few English cathedrals have received the unstinted praise that has been lavished on Salisbury. It is well deserved. Its [illegible] the wonderful harmony of the [illegible] spite of all [illegible] the [illegible] the study of the [illegible] Mediæval [illegible] one exciting that speaks [illegible] thought.

[illegible]



THE WEST FRONT.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

finished costing at present value, about half a million. [illegible] was added about [illegible] hundred years later. Since then there have been renovations and restorations, and other strengthening works, but the beautiful church has preserved throughout its substantial as well as its builders left it, the noblest example of the period.

The Cathedral is not very rich in historical monuments, but there are a good many of interest, particularly those of the Longespée family, father and son. William Longespée, 3rd Earl of Salisbury, the Son of Henry II and Fair Rosamond, took an active part in State affairs during the reigns of John and Henry III, and was a witness to Magna Carta. A copy of which is in the library. A Crusader himself, he transmitted his warlike tastes to his son, who accompanied the Crusades and, dying, near Cairo in 1250, was buried at Acre. His monument in the Cathedral is said to have been erected by his mother, the Countess Ela.

It is of interest to know that Bishop Poore is said to have planned the position of the rooms of the Close of Salisbury, and that they remained practically unaltered until the end of the 18th century. Then a change was made and a new portal to St Mark's was formed, and most of the most beautiful modern churches was erected

Features to be Noticed

The history of the site and the proportions of the building. Why the church is set on the site.

Plan: a double cross.

Spire [illegible] and the most beautiful in the world. [illegible] feet, and [illegible]

Roofing [illegible] and vaulting.

Nave [illegible] the days of the year. [illegible] to carry the arches.

[illegible]

Strength [illegible] the east different from west. [illegible] with work at Wells and Canterbury.

Windows of the earliest kind, some of the earliest of their class in England.

[illegible]

[illegible] but appears on W. front and tower.

Exterior view from NE.

Building Dates

1220. Foundations laid by Bishop Poore.
1225. Three altars finished and consecrated.
1258. The whole building with exception of central tower and west front finished.
1263.c. Cloisters and chapter-house begun; finished about ten years later.
1326.c. Walls of close began.
1330.c. Two stages added to central tower.
1350.c. The spire. Date very uncertain.
1460.c. Strengthening arches across transepts.
1668. Restorations of Bishop Ward.
1789. Beauchamp and Hungerford Chapels and campanile taken down; considerable alterations made under Wyatt.
1863. Sir Gilbert Scott's restorations begun.
1880. North porch restored by Mr. G. E. Street.
1898. Tower restored under Dean Boyle by Sir Arthur Blomfield—cost £14,000.

Dimensions

Total exterior length 473 feet; nave 229½ feet. Interior height of nave 84 feet. Width of nave 82 feet. Central spire 404 feet.

Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes,' there are monuments, or tombs of: Robert, Lord Hungerford (1459) served in France under the Regent Duke of Bedford; Lord Stourton (1556) hanged in the market-place for murder; William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, son of Henry II and Fair Rosamond; Sir John Cheyney (1509) standard-bearer of Henry at Bosworth; William Longespée, fourth Earl of Salisbury, twice a crusader, fell near Cairo 1250; the Boy Bishop (?); Sir John de Montacute (1389) present at Crecy; Edward, Earl of Hertford, son of Protector Somerset, and his wife, sister of Lady Jane Grey; Isaak Walton, son of the 'compleat angler'; Richard Jefferies (1887) the author; Henry Fawcett, M.P. (1884); John Britton (1857) author of series on Cathedrals of England; Richard Hooker (1600) author of *Ecclesiastical Polity*; and many others of great interest. In pavement in front of the altar-rail, 'Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother.'

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH EAST.

THE CHOIR SCREEN.

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The Photochrom Co.,
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Photo. by *Mr. A. Fairbairns.*

EAST TRANSEPTS.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

Photo by

WEST TRANSEPTS

BISHOP BRIDPORT'S TOMB.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co,
London.

NAVE TRIFORIUM.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted *

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
Sorbiodunum (Old Sarum) established.
First introduction of Christianity.
449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.
520. Kingdom of Wessex established.
597. Augustine lands in Kent.
634. Mission of Birinus.
705. See of Sherborne founded.
Aldhelm: first bishop; afterward St. Aldhelm.
787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.
817. **Ealhstan**: a leader against the invaders.
868. **Heahmund**: killed in battle of Merton.
879. Peace of Wedmore.
909. **Werstan**: removed place of see to Wilton.
*1058. **Herman**: united sees of Wilton and Sherborne at Old Sarum in 1075 and began Cathedral there.
1066. NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.
1078. **Osmund**: relative of the Conqueror; compiler of the *Use of Sarum*; afterward St. Osmund.
*1102. **Roger**: powerful statesman of Henry I; false to Matilda, mistrusted and imprisoned by Stephen.

*1142. **Jocelyn** ; an opponent of Becket ; probably framed the Constitutions of Clarendon.

1188. **Hubert Fitz Walter** a Crusader ; afterward Archbishop of Canterbury.

1215. MAGNA CARTA.

*1217. **Richard Poore** began the present Cathedral in 1220 ; translated to Durham 1228.

*1228. **Robert Bingham** carried work of Bishop Poore

*1256. **Giles of Bridport** during his rule the new Cathedral was consecrated.

*1262. **Walter de la Wyle** founded church of St Edmund, Salisbury.

*1329. **Robert Wyvil** appointed at instance of Queen Philippa ugly and deformed. He had a mansion at Fleet Street London now Salisbury Court

1388. **John Waltham** Master of the Rolls Keeper of Privy Seal Lord High Treasurer resigned unsuccessfully the visitation of Archbishop Court crav buried in Westminster Abbey

*1395. **Richard Mitford** confessor of Richard II

1408. **Robert Hallam** Clarke Great Oxford Cardinal 1411 Legate to represent at Council of Constance opposed the burning of heretics

1438. **William Ayscough** murdered during the Peasant Rising.

*1450. **Richard Beauchamp** employed in various diplomatic missions to the Pope at Windsor, under-took St George's Chapel was built disputes with by Edington of Worcester the Honour of having given first Chancellor to the Order of the Garter built the great hall and chapel of the bishop's palace.

1474. CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND

*1482. **Lionel Woodville** brother of Elizabeth queen of Edward IV and to have died a great deal of dowry the Pope confirmed his

*1502. **Edmund Audley** son of Lord Audley presented by St Mary Oxford

1524. **Lorenzo Campeggio** Cardinal St Anastasia sent to England upon Henry VIII's divorce deprived Bishop of Salisbury

1535. **Nicholas Shaxton** deprived of his bishopric, resigned ; then of Hereford resigned preacher at Anne Askew burned at Smithfield

*1539. **John Capon or Salcot** chaplain to Margaret Countess of Richmond mother of Henry VII ; under Edward VI ; under Henry II ; deprived under Mary ; a plunderer of his see.

*1560. **John Jewel**: first Protestant bishop; a diligent Reformer; Public Orator at Oxford; published in 1562 his *Apology of the Church of England*; preached at Paul's Cross against Cartwright and the Puritans; sent Richard Hooker to Oxford.

*1571. **Edmund Gheast**: furnished library with books.

1577. **John Piers**: preached before Queen Elizabeth thanksgiving sermon for defeat of the Armada.

1588. DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA.

1591. **John Coldwell**: the first married bishop of Salisbury; Sir Walter Raleigh obtained from him Sherborne Castle.

1641. **Brian Duppa**: tutor to sons of Charles I; accompanied the King to Carisbrooke; deprived by Parliament; to Winchester 1660.

1660. **Humphrey Henchman**: assisted Charles to escape after Worcester.

1663. **John Earle**: the companion of Charles in his wanderings; in 1660 Bishop of Worcester.

*1667. **Seth Ward**: the repairer of the Cathedral after Civil War, employed Sir Christopher Wren to make survey; noted for his learning and charity.

1688. WILLIAM OF ORANGE LANDS AT TORBAY.

1689. **Gilbert Burnet**: author of *History of his Own Times*; the friend of William III.

1734. **Thomas Sherlock**: a powerful preacher; translated to London 1749.

1751. Oxford lectureship founded by John Bampton, Canon of Salisbury.

1776. John Constable, painter, born.

1791. **John Douglas**: a Scotchman; as chaplain, present at battle of Fontenoy; prepared for publication Captain Cook's Journals.

*1807. **John Fisher**: tutor to Princess Charlotte.

1825. **Thomas Burgess**: founded Lampeter Coll.

*1837. **Edward Denison**: brother of Mr. Speaker Denison.

*1854. **Walter Kerr Hamilton**: founded Theological College.

*1869. **George Moberly**: Head Master Winchester 1835-66.

1870. Elementary Education Act.

1881. Revised Version of New Testament published.

1885. **John Wordsworth.**

1899. Consecration of St. Mark's, Salisbury.

1901. The Right Rev. A. B. Webb, appointed dean.

THE NAVE.

THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

Notes on the Cathedrals

LONDON: SWAN SONNENSCHEIN & CO., LTD

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Chichester

Durham

Ely

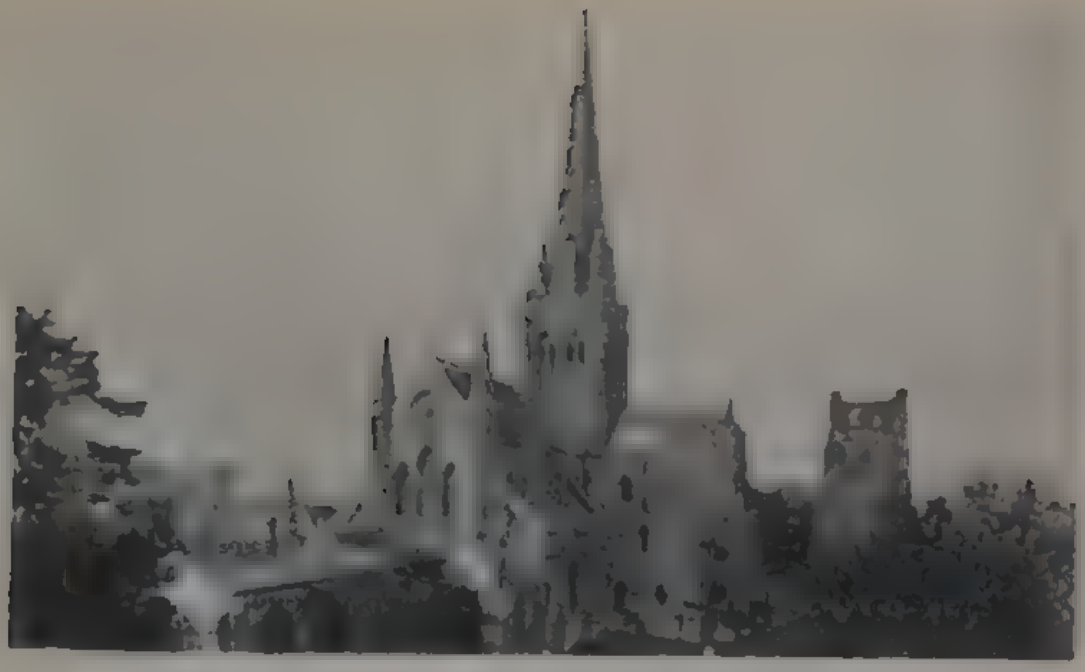
Norwich

Peterborough

Rochester

St. Albans

Chichester



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

Conqueror succeeding.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

Some distinguished names are on the roll of the Bishops of Chichester among them Richard Poore, afterwards the builder of Salisbury Cathedral; Reginald Pecock, the most remarkable Churchman of his time; and the famous Lancelot Andrewes; but perhaps the most interesting name is that of Richard de la Wych, the sainted Bishop of Chichester, and the patron of the city. He was an Oxford man of which University he subsequently became Chancellor. He was a special worker in his diocese, a strenuous supporter of Becket, touched the Crusade, and lived so exemplary a life that he was canonized by Pope Urban IV. The translation of St. Richard's relics took place in 1276 in the presence of King Edward I and his Court.

For the architectural student the Cathedrals of considerable size may be regarded as choice examples of all the great periods, and some of them of exceptional merit. Fire and the Puritans wrought some damage. When the city was besieged by the Parliamentary army under Sir William Waller it occupied the Cathedral and did not treat it very gently.

Chichester has a distinction that raises it far above all other English cathedral cities. It was probably the home of the Christian Saint Bona (*Bona Dea*), who almost certainly was a British princess. Claudius's father was for a time the ruler of Kent and ruled the province. His daughter was married to the Christian Pudens

Features to be Noticed

Building Dates

1088. Cathedral begun by Bishop Ralph.
1108. Consecration of the earliest portion.
1114. Fire partly destroys the building.
1184. Cathedral finished and consecrated.
1186. Fire again causes considerable damage.
1199. Restoration and enlargement — Bishop Seffrid II. Clerestory of nave.
1223-44. Outer aisles, or chapels of nave.
1250.c. Retro-choir.
1288-1305. Lady-chapel lengthened -Bishop Gilbert de St. Leofard.
1305-36. Campanile—Bishop Langton.
South window of south transept.
1350.c. Central tower.
1400.c. Spire; upper part rebuilt by Wren, who fixed an ingenious pendulum to counteract the force of the wind. Both spire and tower fell in 1861.
1450.c. The Arundel rood-screen; removed 1859.
1507-36. Upper portion of choir stalls—Bishop Sherborne. Decoration of vaulting by the Bernardis; destroyed in nineteenth century.
1843-56. Repairs and restoration.
1859. Nave adapted for public worship.
1860. Restoration under Mr. W. Slater.
1861. Sir Gilbert Scott appointed architect.
1866. Tower and spire rebuilt.
1901. N.W. tower rebuilt.

Dimensions

Internal length 393 feet. Width of nave 91 feet—surpassed in England only by York. Length of choir 115 feet, breadth 59 feet. Height of spire 277 feet.

Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes,' there are monuments or tombs of Margaret Countess of [illegible]. An anchor on Lady *Dacre's* pedestal, Knight of the Bath, to Francis Earl of Arundel beheaded [illegible] effigies in the Temple church. William [illegible]ge (1502) thrice mayor: William Chillington [illegible] Dean Hook (1875).

[illegible] windows was given by Cardinal Manning, when he was Archdeacon of Chichester, in memory of his [illegible]

THE TOWN CROSS

THE NAVE.

Engraving by
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THE NAVE

THE REREDOS.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

THE LADY-CHAPEL.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

TOMB OF BISHOP RICHARD DE LA WYCH
AND THE BERNARDI PICTURES.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE WEST.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.

449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.

477. Kingdom of South Saxons established.

597. Arrival of Augustine in Kent.

680. Monastery established at Selsea by Wilfred.

1070. **Stigand**: first Norman bishop; chaplain of the Conqueror.

1082. The place of the see removed to Chichester.

*1091. **Ralph de Luffa**: builder of the greater part of the existing Cathedral; withstood William Rufus in the interest of Archbishop Anselm.

1125. **Seffrid I**: Abbot of Glastonbury; brother of Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury.

*1148. **Hilary**: the bishop of Tennyson's *Becket*.

1180. **Seffrid II**: assisted at the coronation of King John.

1215. **Richard Poore**: translated to Salisbury in 1217 where he began the existing cathedral.

*1224. **Ralph Neville**: Chancellor of England; great builder at his cathedral.

*1245. **Richard de la Wych**: St. Richard of Chichester; born at Droitwich (whence his name); educated at Oxford, Paris, and Bologna; Chancellor of Oxford University; after a life of 'no ordinary excellence' he died in 1253, was canonized in 1261; his relics were translated in 1276 to the shrine in which they remained until the Reformation.

*1262. **Stephen de Berkstead**: on the side of Simon de Montfort.

1288. **Gilbert de St. Leofard**: builder of the Lady-chapel; Matthew of Westminster says of him 'A father of orphans and consoler of widows, a pious and humble visitor at the beds and in the cottages of the poor, a friend of the needy far more than of the rich.'

*1305. **John de Langton**: Chancellor of England; he excommunicated Earl Warrene of Lewes Castle who tried to seize him but was himself caught and imprisoned in the Bishop's dungeon.

1337. **Robert Stratford**: brother of Abp. Stratford; Chancellor of England; Chancellor of Oxford University, where he distinguished himself by reconciling the Southern and Northern students.

1369. **William Rede** founder of the Library of Merton College, [illegible] at Amberley Castle.

1385. **Thomas Rushook** confessor of Richard II; subsequently bishop of Llandaff now Kilmore.

1389. **Richard Mitford** to Salisbury 1395.

1395. **Robert Waldby** Archbishop of Dublin to York 1396.

1420. **John Kemp** from Rochester; translated successively to Londor, York and Canterbury.

1438. **Richard Praty** Chancellor of Oxford University.

*1445. **Adam Moleyns** commissioner for delivering Margaret of Anjou to King on the marriage of his daughter to Henry VI; was also charged with the ultimate loss of the French possessions and was murdered by sailors at Portsmouth in 1449.

145[illegible]. **Reginald Pecock** educated at Oriel College, Oxford; [illegible] appointed to Westminster College; Bishop of Chichester by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester; [illegible] to suppress the tenets of the Lollards and in 1449 published a book *The Repressor of overmuch Blaming of the Clergy* which is described by Hallam as 'the earliest piece of good philosophical discussion of which our English prose literature can boast' accused in 1457 before his consecrator was ultimately imprisoned and died in Thorney Abbey.

*[illegible] **John Arundel** founder of the rood screen.

*[illegible] **Edward Storey** builder of the market cross.

[illegible] **Richard Fitz James** [illegible]

*[illegible] **Robert Sherburne** educated at Winchester school and New College Oxford; a great scholar, patronized by Henry VII; [illegible] the see but he was [illegible] previous, when he resigned.

*[illegible] **George Day** Bishop of Chichester deprived by Edward VI. but restored by Queen Mary.

[illegible] **John Christopherson** Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; [illegible] by Queen Mary as a Roman Catholic; [illegible] by Queen Elizabeth.

[illegible] **William Barlow** first Protestant bishop of Chichester; his two daughters each married a bishop.

[illegible] **Thomas Bickley** consecrated in his eighteenth year; [illegible] Westminster College Oxford; Warden of Merton College.

[illegible] **Lancelot Andrewes** to Ely 1609; Winchester 1619.

*1619. **George Carleton**: a representative of the English Church at the Synod of Dort.

1628. **Richard Montague**: active member of the Romanizing party; his *Appello Caesarem* created considerable stir, and was referred to a Committee of Religion (the first of its kind) under Pym.

OUR LORD WITH MARTHA AND MARY.

1638. **Brian Duppa**: to Salisbury 1641; Winchester 1660.

*1641. **Henry King**: son of John King, Bishop of London; driven from his see during the Commonwealth.

1669. **Peter Gunning**: to Ely 1675.

1678. **Ralph Brideoake** chaplain to Speaker Lenthall a 'nier,' but secured promotion at the Restoration.

1678. **Guy Carleton**, appointed in his eighty second year.

1685. **John Lake** one of the Seven Bishops.

THE RAISING OF LAZARUS

1721. **Francis Hare**: cl... to the Duke of Marlborough

... **Ashurst Turner Gilbert.**

1850. Walter F. Hook: dean.

... **Richard Durnford.**

... **Ernest Roland Wilberforce.**

THE GARDEN OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

Durham

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

When speaking of Durham Cathedral it is difficult to [illegible] or from the romantic– and the story [illegible] the historic standpoint, there is something [illegible] was defeated and [illegible]un by Penda and Caedwalla: Paulinus [illegible] school were [illegible]

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,

And, after many wanderings past,
He chose his lordly seat at last,
Where his Cathedral, huge and vast,
Looks down upon the Wear.—MARMION.

at Canterbury.

Lux Borgna.

Dimensions

Lincoln; W. towers 145 feet.

Building Dates

Of the Saxon church there are said to be portions in the present building.

1093. Foundations of the Cathedral laid by Bishop Carileph, who completed the E. end, and began the nave.

1128. Nave, and lower part of W. towers completed.

1133. Vaulting of south transept and nave completed.

1140.c. Chapter house completed; largely destroyed 1796.

1175.c. The Galilee.

1220.c. Upper part of W. towers.

1242. Chapel of Nine Altars begun; completed c.1280.

1346.c. Window in W. end of nave. 1355.c. Window in N. transept. 1370.c. The Neville Screen.

1375.c. The Bishop's Throne.

1390.c. Cloisters begun; completed about 1418.

1430.c. Window in S. transept. Lower gallery of lantern.

1470.c. Arcade above lower gallery of lantern.

1490.c. Upper part of central tower.

1657.c. Spires removed from W. towers.

1671.c. Wooden choir screen (removed 1847). Choir stalls, and canopy of font.

1785.c. Parapet of W. towers.

1796. Chapter-house destroyed by Wyatt. Turrets of Nine Altars chapel, and rose window of E. end rebuilt by Wyatt.

1859. Restorations by Sir Gilbert Scott begun.

1895. Chapter-house restored under Mr. Hodgson Fowler.

Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes,' there are, among others, monuments, or tombs of Ralph, Lord Neville, the English commander at the battle of Neville's Cross, and his wife, Alice de Audley; John, Lord Neville, son of Ralph, and his wife, Matilda Percy, daughter of Hotspur; Sir G. Wheeler, the antiquarian; Captain Hunter of Ferozesah; Dr. Britton and Rev. John Carr, headmasters of Durham Grammar School. There are also monuments to the Durham soldiers who fell in the Crimea and in the Soudan. Surpassing all others in interest is the tomb of the Venerable Bede with inscription:

¶Hac sunt in Fossa
Bædæ Venerabilis Ossa.

Features to be Noticed

[illegible] English Cathedrals, and the leading type of the *Norman* style.

Harmony of old and new work.

[illegible] Compare with Waltham Abbey. [illegible] Chapel of New Work for part [illegible] Chapel said to be the [illegible] of *Early English* was probably de[illegible] by [illegible] Compare with Salisbury Cathedral.

[illegible] NW corner of Chapel of New Work. [illegible] Holes in W parts of [illegible] the Lenten carvers.

[illegible] MSS of Bede—relics of Cuthbert, and **Bishop Pudsey's illuminated Bible.**

[illegible] *The Durham Book* known as [illegible] Magnificent Example of Early Christian Art, and 'one of the most splendid Examples of Illumination in the world.'

THE NORTH PORCH.

THE NAVE AND NORTH AISLE.

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THE NAVE

THE CHOIR.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

THE CHAPEL OF NINE ALTARS

Engraving by
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London.

THE GALILEE CHAPEL.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.
London

THE CRYPT.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
First introduction of Christianity.
449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.
547. Ida establishes province of Bernicia.
597. Augustine lands in Kent.
627. Edwin, King of Northumbria, embraces Christianity.
634. Oswald becomes King of Northumbria.
635. **Aidan**: establishes see of Lindisfarne.
680.c. Death of Cædmon.
685. **Cuthbert**: bishop of Lindisfarne.
698. **Eadfrid**: enshrined Cuthbert's body.
731. Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica* completed.
735. Death of Bede.
787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.
875. Monks flee from Lindisfarne with Cuthbert's body.
883. Chester-le-Street the place of see.
997. Dunholme becomes the place of see.
999. **Ealdhun**: first bishop of Durham.
1066. NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.
1071. **Walcher of Lorraine**: first Norman bishop; under his rule Durham made a County Palatine.

1081. **William of St. Carileph** founder of the [illegible] Cathedral supported Duke Robert [illegible] Rufus and was exiled to Normandy; Scot

1[illegible] **Ranulph Flambard** [illegible] Rufus [illegible] Bishop of Durham; built part of Durham Castle [illegible] Norham Castle

[illegible] See of Carlisle founded.

[illegible] **Galfrid Rufus** [illegible] Chapter House

[illegible] Battle of the Standard.

[illegible] **Hugh Pudsey** [illegible] the [illegible] Bishop of Durham; [illegible] Hanbert [illegible]

[illegible] **Philip de Pictavia** [illegible]

[illegible] **Richard le Poore** [illegible] Salisbury [illegible]

[illegible] **Robert de Stichill** [illegible]

[illegible] **Anthony Bek** [illegible] Bishop of Durham; [illegible] Scotch [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] **Louis Beaumont** [illegible] Bishop of Durham [illegible]

[illegible] **Richard de Bury** [illegible] Bishop of Durham; [illegible]

[illegible] **Thomas de Hatfield** [illegible] Bishop of Durham; [illegible] Neville's Cross [illegible] and rebuilt parts of Durham Castle.

*1346. **Walter de Skirlawe** [illegible] Bishop of Durham; [illegible]

*1406. **Thomas Langley** [illegible] Bishop of Durham; [illegible] founded two schools in Durham.

[illegible] **Robert Neville** [illegible]

1474. CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND.

1494. **Richard Fox** [illegible] Bishop of Durham; [illegible]

[illegible] Battle of Flodden, September 9.

1522. **Cardinal Wolsey** [illegible]

1525. [illegible] TRANSLATES THE NEW TEST

1530. **Cuthbert Tunstall**: friend of More and Erasmus; 1522 to London; burnt Tyndale's Testament; refused to prosecute under Mary; deprived 1559.
1536. Powers of the Counts Palatine largely curtailed.
1540. Suppression of Durham Monastery.
1560. **James Pilkington**: first Protestant Bishop of Durham; destroyed many ancient monuments.
1575. **Richard Barnes**: continued destructive work.
1589. **Matthew Hutton**: great preacher; to York 1594.
1617. **Richard Neile**: friend of Lord Burghley; burnt a 'heretic'; Dean of Westminster 1562; Bp. Rochester 1608; Lichfield 1610; Lincoln 1613; Winchester 1627; Abp. York 1631; great benefactor of see.
1632. **Thomas Morton**: a school-fellow of Guy Faux; of simple tastes himself, but exercised noble hospitality; twice entertained Charles I; after considerable suffering died in 1659, aged 95.
1640. Scots defeat Charles I at Newburn, Aug. 29.
1650. Battle of Dunbar, Sep. 3, after which Cromwell quartered 3,000 Scotch prisoners in Cathedral.
1660. **John Cosen**: school of Laud; exile in France for 17 years; restored the Castle; great benefactor of see.
1674. **Nathaniel Crewe**: Scholar, Rector, and benefactor of Lincoln College, Oxford; a great supporter of James II.
1675. Durham returns two members to Parliament.
1688. Declaration of Indulgence.
1750. **Joseph Butler**: author of the *Analogy*.
*1791. **Shute Barrington**: his episcopate (fifty-six years) longest in English Church with exception of Bp. Wilson of Sodor and Man (fifty-seven years).
1808. *Marmion* published.
*1826. **William Van Mildert**: founder of Durham University; the last Count Palatine.
1832. The Reform Act.
1836. **Edward Maltby.**
1856. **Charles Thomas Longley**: to York 1860; Canterbury 1862.
1860. **Hon. Henry Montague Villiers.**
1861. **Charles Baring.**
*1879. **Joseph Barber Lightfoot.**
1881. Revised Version of the New Testament published.
1890. **Brooke Foss Westcott.**
1892. Strike of coal-miners settled by Bp. Westcott.
1894. Dr. G. W. Kitchen appointed dean.
1901. **Handley Carr Glyn Moule.**

THE LIBRARY.

THE PREBENDS' BRIDGE.

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Ely

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

In the year [illegible] a monastery for men and women was founded at Ely by St Etheldreda one of the famous daughters of Anna, King of East Anglia, a niece of Etheldreda Withburh, and the friend of St Cuthbert of Lindisfarne at Wilfrid of York who was born at Ealing near Northampton. Her father was slain fighting against his own people. When Tonbert, Prince of the South Gervii, or Fenmen, her first husband, she received as dower the Isle of Ely. Her second husband was Egfrid of Northumbria who [illegible] to Ely and built the monastery of which she became the first abbess.

Etheldreda died in 679 and her sister Sexburga who succeeded her as abbess translated her body in 695 from its original place of burial to the church. The day of the translation became the first and most popular festival of the Isle of Ely. St Audrey's Fair is a black letter festival of the Isle of Ely. (*Queen, Virgin, and Saint*). It was noted for its cheap jewelry is derived from the beads and other objects that were sold at the fair of St Audrey.

The monastery was destroyed by the Danes in 870. But was restored by Benedictine monks in 970. It was the [illegible] possession of the relics of the great Benedictine abbot the story of which is so racily told by Mr Freeman in his History

THE WEST END.

of an English Abbey, and it was the singing of the monks here which led to the incident recorded in the quaint verse—

Merie sungen the moneches binnan Ely
Tha Cnut king rew ther by.
Roweth cnites noer the lant,
And hire ar the moneches sang

Here Edward the Confessor spent some of the days of his boyhood. At the time of the Norman invasion Abbot Thurstan opposed the Conqueror and with the renowned Hereward the Wake made the last stand of the English in the Camp of Refuge at Ely.

In 1109 a new bishopric was created for Cambridgeshire, and Hervé le Breton, translated from Bangor, became the first bishop of Ely. The government of the monks now devolved on the prior. His place in the choir was the first stall on the left, the bishop retaining the abbot's stall on the right. At the restoration in modern times Sir George Scott says: 'The bishop wanted much to have a throne in the usual position, but I would not consent to this idea, but stuck to early tradition.'

Ely was only second to Durham in the exercise of temporal power. Her bishops were the leading statesmen of their time and the wealth of the see was enormous. There were ten palaces at which Ely House, Holborn, was one. Although the conventual buildings were destroyed under the Commonwealth, the Cathedral, happily under the care of Cromwell's cousin, who was governor of the city, suffered little damage. The services were however stopped. Cromwell had written to a certain Mr Hatch to forbear altogether the choir services so abominable and offensive. Mr Hatch to his honour, refused to comply with the order. St Oliver appeared at the cathedral with a rabble at his heels and with his hat on and ordered Hatch at the memorable words 'Leave off your fooling and come down Sir.'

Features to be Noticed

Examples of every period of Gothic Architecture, unsurpassed in beauty and importance. The Galilee Porch the most beautiful porch in the world. Nave to be compared with Peterborough, which was building at the same time. Painting of the nave roof. Returns of Norman pointing in the transepts. The central octagon—perhaps the most beautiful and original design to be found in the whole range of Gothic architecture—so fine that the base is the whole breadth of the building, the roof forms the

only Gothic dome in existence.' The carving, and windows generally; the story of St. Etheldreda is the prominent theme. The Brass of Bishop Goodrich. Note the unusual positon of the Lady chapel; the east end of the church itself being reserved for St. Etheldreda. Prior Crauden's chapel. Alan of Walsingham's house.

Building Dates

The only Saxon remains are a cross, and a window in the nave.

1083. Foundations of existing cathedral laid by Simeon, the first Norman Abbot.

1100-1107. Choir, transepts and two bays of nave completed by Abbot Richard. The transepts remain; the choir was pulled down about 1235.

1170.c. The nave.

1174-1189. Lower portions of the west end—Bp. Riddell.

1189-1197. Upper portion of western tower-Bp. Longchamp.

1198-1215. Galilee, or western porch Bishop Eustace.

1235-1252. Presbytery rebuilt by Bishop Hugh de Norwold. Spire on western tower; removed in 1801.

1321. Lady chapel begun; compd. 1349; east window 1373.

1322 Fall of the central tower, Feb. 12. The octagon begun; completed 1328.

1328. Lantern begun; completed 1342.

1330. Prior Crauden's chapel. The guest-hall restored.

1338. Western end of choir begun; completed 1350.

All work 1321-1364 was under Alan of Walsingham.

1400.c. The Ely Porta. 1401. Octagon of western tower.

1486-1501. The bishop's palace; gallery adjoining western wing 1534-44.

1500.c. Chantry of Bishop Alcock. 1534. Bishop West's.

1566. The Lady chapel becomes a parish church.

1699. Fall of part of north transept; restored by Wren.

1770. Choir removed to the east end.

1801. Spire taken down from western tower; Norman screen, and rood-loft destroyed by Wyatt.

1823. Nave and other parts colour washed; stalls painted.

1845. Interior of tower restored.

1847. Sir G. Scott appointed architect his first cathedral.

1858. Painting of the nave roof planned and begun by Mr. Le Strange; completed by Mr. Gambier Parry 1862.

Dimensions

Total external length 537 feet. Length of nave 208 feet; breadth, including aisles, 77 feet; height 86 feet. Height of lantern 171 feet. Height of western tower 215 feet.

Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes,' there are monuments or tombs of Bothmoth Duke of Northumbria [illegible] who fell in battle with the Danes; Archbishop of Durham [illegible] Edneth, Bishop of Durham [illegible] killed by the Danes; Egbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne [illegible] Walstan, Archbishop of York [illegible] Alwin, Bishop of Durham [illegible] Osmund, a Swedish bishop [illegible] Prior Crauden [illegible] elected bishop but refused [illegible] Walsingham [illegible] the exact position of which is not known; John Dyrott [illegible] Earl of Warwick, Constable of England under Edward IV., buried in the Tower of London; Robert Stewart, Esquire [illegible] Sir Mark Steward [illegible] Dr Tyndall [illegible] Master of Queens' College, Cambridge; a good brass; Dean [illegible] Mr Bassett [illegible] architect of the Lutzwilliam Manor, who was killed by a fall on the cathedral [illegible] Mrs [illegible] Queen of Dr Bellew of Dacca, President of Hughes [illegible] College, Calcutta; Ashley Sparke [illegible] 1854; Dean Merivale (1891

Several Bishops are buried in the cathedral without [illegible] A fragment of an early Norman monument in [illegible]

The Bishop's Doorway.

THE NAVE.

THE NORTH TRANSEPT

THE CHOIR.

BISHOP WOODFORD'S TOMB.

PANELS IN THE LANTERN.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted*.

A.D.

673. FOUNDATION OF ELY MONASTERY.
Etheldreda: the first abbess.
870. Destruction of Ely Monastery by the Danes.
970. Ely Monastery re-founded by Bp. Ethelwold.
Brithnorth: the first abbot.
1022. **Leofric** receives the Lady Godiva bequest.
1066. **Thurstan**: the last Saxon abbot.
1072. **Theodwin**: the first Norman abbot.
1081. **Simeon**: brother of Bp. Walkelin of Winchester, relative of the Conqueror, 87 when appointed.
1100. **Richard**: the last abbot of Ely.
1108. Ely becomes an episcopal see.
1109. **Hervé le Breton**: the first bishop of Ely.
1133. **Nigel**: Treasurer of Henry I; nephew of Bishop Roger of Salisbury; a 'trimmer' in the reign of Stephen.
1174. **Geoffrey Riddell**: an opponent of Becket.
*1189. **William Longchamp**: Chancellor of Richard I; during the king's absence he ruled S. England.
*1198. **Eustace**: a favourite of Richard I; succeeded Longchamp as Chancellor; one of the bishops who published the Papal Interdict.
1225. **Geoffrey de Burgh**: brother of Hubert,

1229 **Hugh Norwold** praised by Matthew Paris for his piety and liberality.

1273 **William de Kilkenny** Chancellor, distinguished canonist.

1287 **Hugh de Balsham** built of Peterhouse, Camb.

1286 **John de Kirkby** Treasurer of Edward I

1287 **William de Louth** not even in deacon's orders when appointed.

1290 **John Keeton** during his rule the controversy over the relics of the Proto-martyr was decided in favour of St. Albans.

1300 **John Hotham** Treasurer at the time of his election; Lord Chancellor.

1316 **Simon de Montacute** benefactor of the Cathedral.

1321 **Thomas de L'isle** a magnificent, but impecunious prelate appointed by the Pope, who refused Alan of Walsingham.

1327 **John Barnet** [illegible] when Edward III came

1373 **Thomas Arundel** Lord Chancellor, rebuilt [illegible] Henry IV York [illegible] Canterbury

1388 **John Fordham** Bishop of Ely in *Henry V*

1420 **Philip Morgan** [illegible] the Universities [illegible] claimed freedom from episcopal control.

1438 **Louis de Luxemburg** Archbishop of Rouen and [illegible] the Pope, [illegible] Henry VI, [illegible] against [illegible]

*1454. **William Gray** [illegible] Bishop of [illegible] College of [illegible] Chancellor [illegible] Treasurer of England

1479 **John Morton** of Merton [illegible] but [illegible] Ely [illegible] the Bishops [illegible] the Duke [illegible] the same Master [illegible] the Bishop [illegible] *Richard III*

*1486. **John Alcock** [illegible] Master of [illegible] Jesus College, Cambridge

Richard Redman [illegible] Ely House, London

1500. **John Stanley** [illegible] Earl of [illegible] Henry Margaret

1515. **Nicholas West** [illegible] Pardon [illegible] on the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

*1534. **Thomas Goodrich** [illegible] the Universities [illegible] Henry VIII in his [illegible] Lord Chancellor

1554. **Thomas Thirlby**: sent by Queen Mary to Rome with submission; pronounced degradation over Cranmer, and wept as he did it.

*1559. **Richard Cox**: Master of Eton; tutor to Edward VI; first dean of Christ Church, Oxford; incurred anger of Q. Elizabeth by his second marriage.

1609. **Lancelot Andrewes**: the famous preacher and writer; repaired the episcopal residences.

1619. **Nicholas Felton**: one of the revisers of King James's Bible.

1622. Oliver Cromwell farms the cathedral tithes; in 1636 he removed to Ely from St. Ives.

1638. **Matthew Wren**: a favourite of Charles I; prisoner in the tower for eighteen years; restored to his see in 1660, and built the chapel at Pembroke, Cambridge, where he is buried, as a thankoffering.

*1667. **Bejamin Laney**: shared exile of Charles II.

*1675. **Peter Gunning**: composer of the prayer 'for all sorts and conditions of men.'

1684. **Francis Turner**: a friend of Bishop Ken; one of the Seven Bishops; deprived as a Nonjuror.

*1691. **Simon Patrick**: Chaplain of Charles II.

*1707. **John Moore**: his library was purchased by George I and presented to Cambridge University.

*1714. **William Fleetwood**: a defender of the principles of the Revolution, and accordingly rewarded by George I.

1748. **Sir Thomas Gooch**: master of Caius College, Camb., where he is buried with three wives.

*1754. **Matthew Mawson**: spent considerable sums on his cathedral and on the roads near Ely.

*1771. **Edmund Keene**: Master of Peterhouse when the poet Gray was there; Vice-Chancellor, and active reformer of Cambridge University.

*1812. **Bowyer Edward Sparke**: in his time the temporal jurisdiction of the bishop in the Isle of Ely ceased, and the emblematic sword was buried with Bishop Sparke.

1845. **Thomas Turton**: author, and one of the few bishops who have written church music.

1864. **Edward Harold Brown.**

*1873. **James Russell Woodford.**

1886. **Lord Alwyne Compton.**

1894. Dr. C. W. Stubbs appointed dean.

THE LADY CHAPEL.

THE WEST FRONT.

Norwich

THE CATHEDRAL FROM PULL'S FERRY

K[illegible] become Bretwalda, or [illegible] on the death of Ethelbert [illegible] visited Ethelbert and had accepted baptism. He was not a weak convert, and his [illegible] and, reared a Christian in France, he was earnest for the conversion of his people. [illegible] dian, sent by Arc[illegible], was welcomed by the king, and [illegible] East Anglia, the place of the s[illegible]. Here Felix ruled for seventeen [illegible] Fursey, a monk of a noble fami[illegible] crossed from Ireland with [illegible] of what is now known as Brydon Wate[illegible]

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

hundred years of peace and progress, the Danes came and ravaged the land. In 870 they murdered the Christian king Edmund, and for eighty years afterwards there was no bishop in East Anglia. In 955 Ethelwulf was consecrated by Archbishop Odo, and from then until Norman times there was a succession of bishops of Elmham.

Herbert the first Norman bishop, in 1091 transferred the see from Elmham to Thetford, where it remained until 1094, when Herbert de Losinga removed it to Norwich, and began work on the cathedral which although altered and beautified in later ages still bears the impress of his genius. He was a great man, but of his successors there is not much to tell. Worthy as many of them were, they have not given to the country the usual proportion of statesmen and scholars. But the history of the diocese is full of interest. In all the stirring religious movements it has borne a part, at one time being the scene of persecution, at another the asylum of the persecuted. The first Englishman that was put to death for preaching heresy, William Sawtre of St Margaret's, Ipswich, was burnt by Bishop Despenser in 1401. Another martyr was William White, burnt by Bishop Alnwick in 1429. Thomas Bilney, a fellow of Trinity Hall, to whom Hugh Latimer acknowledged his conversion, was burnt during the Marian persecution. On the other hand we find that Norwich afforded an asylum to those who fled from the persecutions of Archbishop Laud. Puritan Wright left very heavy legacies. Norwich Cathedral Close Hall was then bishop's palace, as he left it to his 'Hall Mansion' a pathetic account of the desecration of the Cathedral. The Independents owed their first leader, Robert Brown, and later another, John Robinson, their importance in the diocese. Whitefield visited Norwich more than once. Wesley on his first visit, 1753, preached in the Cathedral, but evidently awakened no enthusiasm. The awakening however came a hundred years later. Its outward manifestation was the restoration of the magnificent building.

Dimensions

Total length 401 feet. Length of nave to face of tower arch, 208 feet; same expressed in Paternoster by the side of St. Mary's. Length of choir 175 feet. Height of nave 70 feet, of choir 75 feet. Breadth of nave and aisles 72 feet. Height of spire 96 feet. Salisbury is 404

Building Dates

1096. Foundations of Cathedral laid by Bishop Herbert de Losinga, who finished the choir, the lower story of the tower, the transepts, and the priory.
1121-45. The nave, and upper story of tower added by Bishop Everard.
1171. Fire causes great injury.
1175-1200. Completion by John Oxford.
1245-57. Lady-chapel: destroyed by Dean Gardiner in the reign of Elizabeth.
1272. Fire again damages the building. Norman cloister destroyed.
St. Ethelbert Gate—upper part is 19th century.
1278. Restoration after fire completed.
1297. Cloister begun. Finally completed 1430.
1299-1325. The Bishop's Palace almost entirely rebuilt. Windows of north aisle of nave rebuilt.
1361. Wooden belfry of central tower blown down.
1361-69. Clerestory of Presbytery—Bishop Percy.
A spire may have been built by Bishop Percy.
1375.c. The Beauchamp chapel.
1420.c. The Erpingham Gate.
1426-36. The West front altered. Perpendicular windows inserted in nave.
Gate to the Bishop's Palace.
1463. Spire struck by lightning; roofs of nave, and presbytery destroyed.
1463-72. Present spire, and vaulting of nave.
There is great uncertainty as to the date of the spire.
1472-92. Vaulting of presbytery, flying-buttresses, battlements to tower, and alteration of lower arches of choir—Bishop Goldwell.
1500. Screen between transept and south choir aisle.
1512. Fire destroys roofs of transepts.
1512-36. Vaulting of transepts; Chantry of Bishop Nix.
1601. Spire badly damaged by lightning.
1643. Great destruction by Parliamentarians.
1662. Restorations under Bishop Reynolds, including the Bishop's Chapel.
1740. Nave, aisles, and tower repaired.
1752. Choir repaired.
1801. Another fire, but not much damage.
1833. Choir-screen reduced. 1837. Choir remodelled.
1847. The Lloyd window removed to transept.
1856. Stonework of tower refaced.
1875. Restorations begun: west front altered,
1894. Choir restoration finished.

Features to be Noticed

Unequalled for magnificence and details of vaulting throughout, and for the flying buttresses at east end.

Unusual height in proportion to breadth of both nave and aisles. Compare with Westminster Abbey.

Very large open arches of triforium, as at Waltham Abbey, over massive, alternate in design. Narrow lights in wall. Small opening in vault for light or censer.

Processional path at east end of aisles. Blocked doorway at east end of north aisle, now demolished. Norman chapels below at Norman open and plain arches.

The lectern (1661) is a fine example of its kind. Stalls and benches extremely good.

Brasses, a few of interest in history of painting on glass among the most beautiful in England.

THE FRYINGHAM GATE.

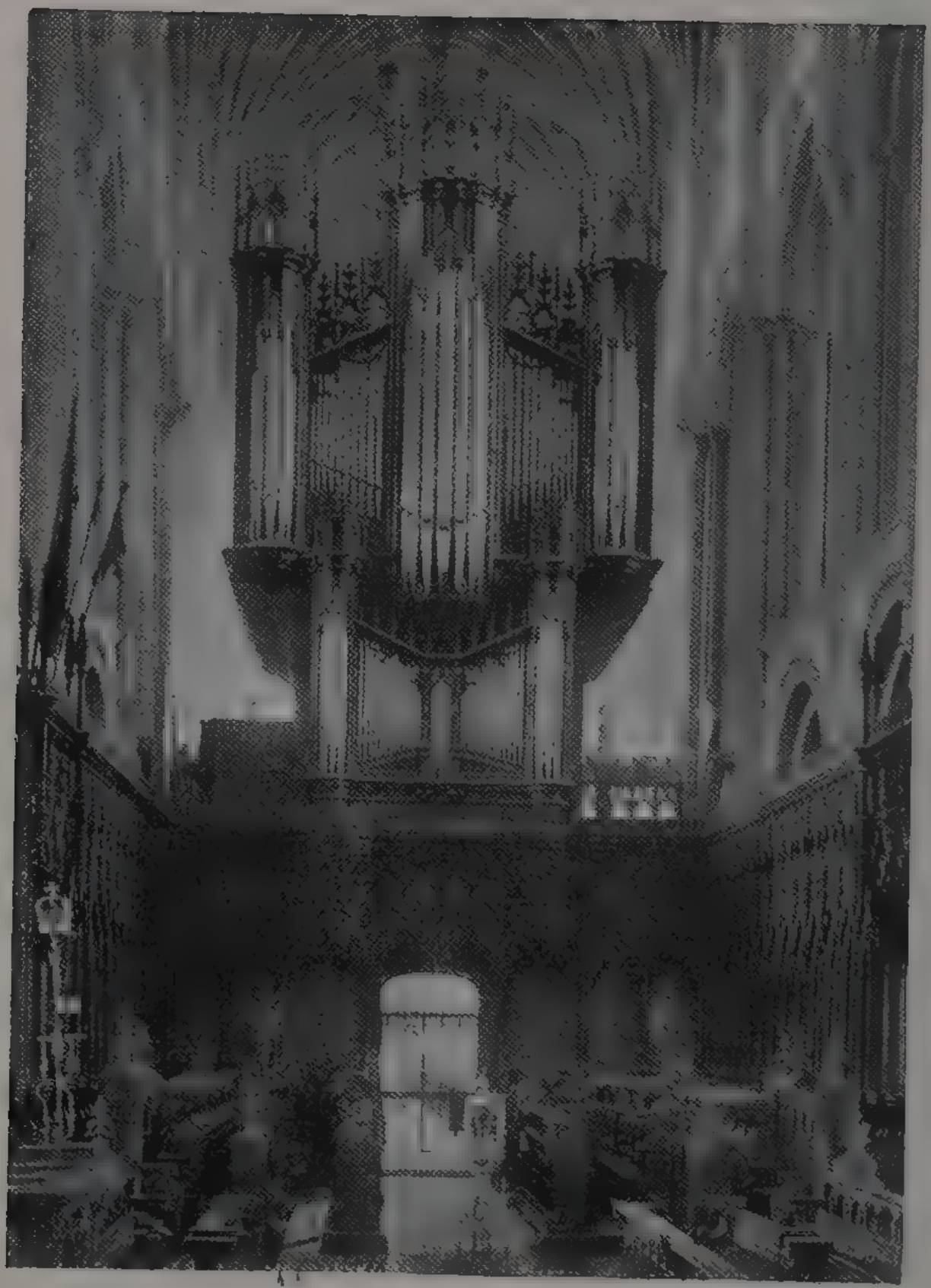
Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes' there are monuments, or tombs of: Sir Thomas Erpingham, who commanded the archers at Agincourt; Randulph Pulvertoft, master of the Charnel House (1494) —the only remaining old brass; Sir John Hobart, Attorney-General to Henry VII; Sir William Boleyn (1505) grandfather of Queen Elizabeth; Sir Thomas Wyndham, Privy Councillor of Henry VIII; Chancellor Spencer (1569): the rents of the dean and chapter were formerly paid on this tomb; Dean Gardiner (1589); Fairfax, one of the Fellows of Magdalen who resisted James II; William Smyth (1849) for forty years Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. Edmund Wodehouse, thirty-seven years M.P. for Norfolk. There are memorials of the officers and men of the Norfolk regiment who fell in different campaigns. Chantrey's statue of Bishop Bathurst was his last work, and is said to be his masterpiece, but every work of Chantrey is so described!

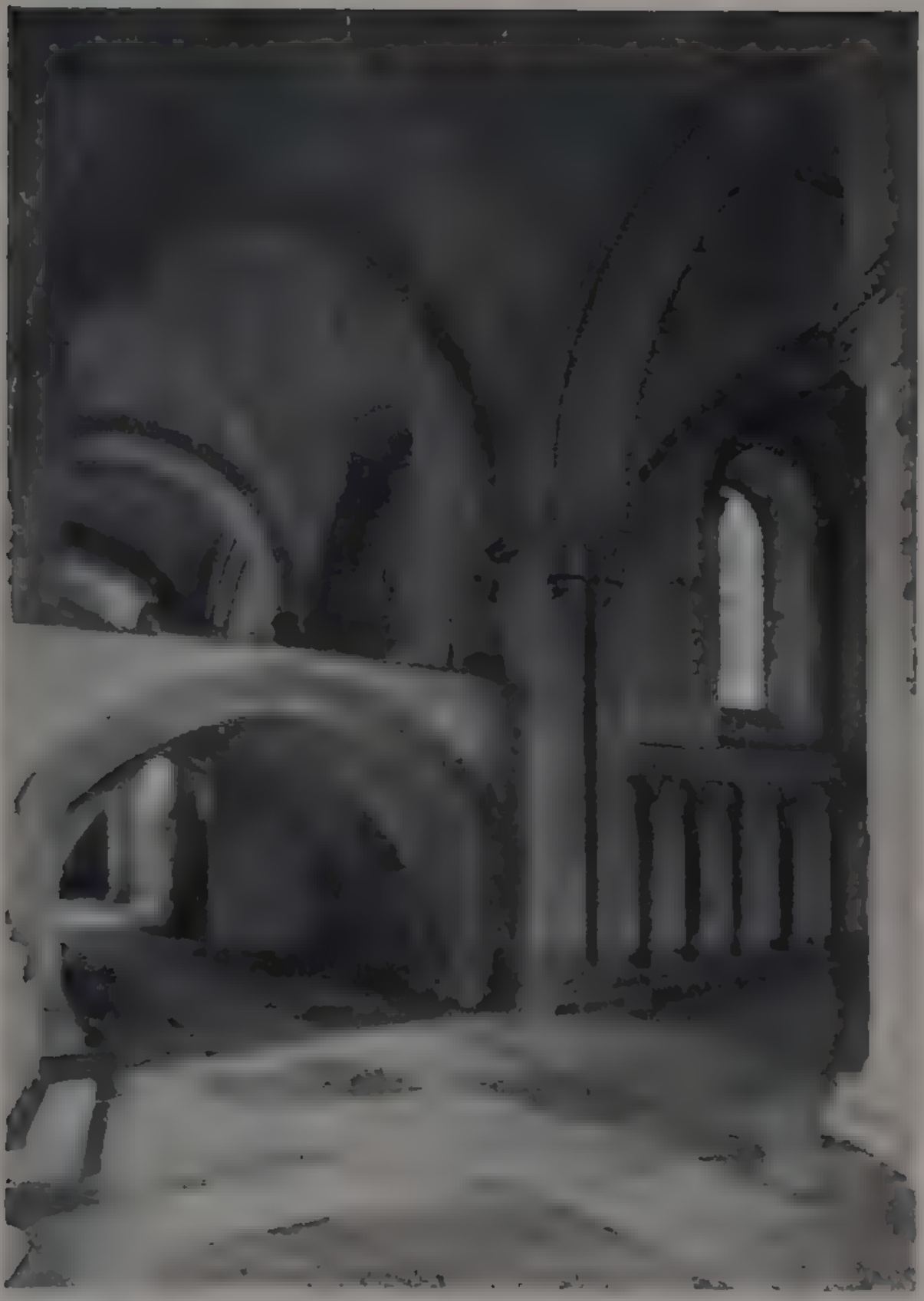
THE WEST FRONT.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

THE NAVE.



THE NEW ORGAN.



NORMAN WORK OF TOWER.

Historical Notes

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
First introduction of Christianity.
449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.
585.(?) Kingdom of East Anglia founded.
597. Augustine lands in Kent.
616. Redwald, King of East Anglia, embraces Christianity
631. Mission of Felix to East Anglia.
Establishment of see at Dunmoc, now Dunwich.
673. A second see—Elmham—established.
866. DANES SETTLE IN EAST ANGLIA.
870. Martyrdom of King Edmund.
1052. **Aylmer**: bishop of Elmham, brother of Stigand of Canterbury; deposed in 1070.
1066. NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.
1070. **Herfast**: transferred place of see from Elmham to Thetford.
*1091. **Herbert de Losinga**: a scholarly Englishman; removed his see from Thetford to Norwich, and began the Cathedral there.
1121. **Everard**: Archdeacon of Salisbury; built the nave, and part of the tower; deposed 1141.

1175. **John of Oxford** · Dean of Salisbury ; itinerant [illegible] under Henry II.
1146. **William Turbe** a staunch friend of Becket
1200. **John de Grey** a firm friend of King John
1215. MAGNA CARTA.
1217. [illegible] taken and sacked by Louis of France
1222. **Pandulph Masca** the legate of Pope Inno[illegible] III [illegible] [illegible]
1239. **William de Raleigh** the friend of Grosse[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to three bishoprics at the same time : Lincoln, Winchester and Norwich.
1245. **Walter Suffield** [illegible] the University of [illegible] [illegible] the poor
1266. **Roger Skirnyng** [illegible] his rule the men of [illegible] [illegible] the Cathedral
1278. **William Middleton** [illegible] the Cathedral [illegible] [illegible] King Edward I [illegible] [illegible]
1299. **John Salmon** founder of the college, now the Grammar School.
1337. **Anthony Bek** [illegible] of Bp. Bek of Durham
1344. **William Bateman** [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] to King's Hostess and to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, which he founded, a splendid [illegible] [illegible] during the time of the 'Black Death.'
1356. **Thomas Percy** [illegible] when appointed
1370. **Henry le Despenser** [illegible] the Bishop of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1531. Martyrdom of Thomas Bilney at Norwich.
1536. **William Rugg**: during his rule the King took most of the manors of the bishopric, and the bishop alienated the remainder for his private ends; for this he was fined and deposed.
1539. SUPPRESSION OF THE GREATER MONASTERIES, including Norwich.
1550. **Thomas Thirlby**: the only Bp. of Westminster.
1554. **John Hopton**: Confessor to Queen Mary; a persecutor.
*1560. **John Parkhurst**: tutor of Bishop Jewell: his companion in exile.
*1585. **Edmund Scambler**: alienated Church property
*1618. **John Overall**: wrote second part of Catechism.
1632. **Richard Corbet**: a distinguished wit of somewhat boisterous character; of the school of Laud.
1641. **Joseph Hall**: scholar, poet, traveller, preacher; his works will probably be read for all time, and his devout character remembered.
*1661. **Edward Reynolds**: joined the Presbyterians during the Civil war; Dean of Christ Church, Oxford; earned lasting gratitude of the Church by composing the *General Thanksgiving*.
1685. **William Lloyd**: refused to have the *Declaration* read in his diocese; deposed as a Nonjuror 1691.
*1691. **John Moore**: his great library was purchased at his death by George I, and presented to the University of Cambridge.
1708. **Charles Trimnell**: to Winchester 1721.
1738. **Sir Thomas Gooch**: ancestor of the present baronet of Benacre Hall, Suffolk; Master of Gonville and Caius College; founded the society for support of widows and orphans of clergy of diocese.
1749. **Thomas Hayter**: tutor to George III.
1761. J. WESLEY PREACHED IN THE CATHEDRAL.
1761. **Philip Young**: from Bristol; fellow of Trinity, and Public Orator at Cambridge.
*1790. **George Horne**: commentator on the Psalms.
1792. **Charles Manners Sutton**: to Canterbury.
*1805. **Henry Bathurst**: strenuous supporter of Catholic Emancipation; at one time the only Liberal bishop in the House of Lords.
*1837. **Edward Stanley**: father of Dean Stanley.
1849. **Samuel Hinds.**
1857. **John Thomas Pelham.**
1893. **John Sheepshanks.**

OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM CLOISTERS.

Peterborough

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Each of our great English cathedrals has its own charm. At Canterbury it is Westminster, and St. Albans the charm is historic, at Peterborough it is wholly architectural. Sir Gilbert Scott thought the latter Durham, Peterborough was the finest Norman interior we have. After Durham certainly in grandeur, but superior in that respect to Norman exterior features we find in only one other cathedral Norwich. But if Durham be grander in its Norman work, Peterborough stands unrivalled in its west front, the very finest in Europe, and probably the most wonderful piece of architectural art in England. If this be granted (and I think we may also accept Freeman's decision that the Cathedral is perhaps, on the whole, the most beautiful creation which the hand of man has as yet thrown up), then this front is indeed precious.

But the interest of our cathedrals is far from exhausted by its architectural history. The church as we see it to-day is the fourth that has been built on the same spot. In 654 a monastery was founded at Peterborough. It was the first monastery and one of the very earliest seats of Christianity in central England. The Danes destroyed it in 870, and for a hundred years there was desolation. Then in 970 the monastery and church were rebuilt by Athelwold, Bishop of

THE WEST FRONT.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

Winchester, with the help of King Edgar. Again came the Danes, but this time merely to hold the monastery at ransom. However the church was not to be spared, for in 1061 it was accidentally burnt to a cinder destroyed by fire. The Norman work we now see was then begun, and on another page we tell the thrilling story of it all.

Peterborough was a great Benedictine abbey, the home of many famous monks. Here it was Caedmon sang of God in the days when Bede was writing his great work on the fact that Abbot Leofric added some of the monastery lands. Last of all we get Peter of Blois. At the zenith of its glory the monastery was one of the richest and most renowned. Popes made it a visit. Kings came and were granted royal hospitality. Here the murdered pilgrim Becket lay. The name of Hereward the Wake. Hereward as drawn by Charles Kingsley. Coronation of Magna Charta. Here Henry VIII. stopped. As a memorial to the king's spirit the Cathedral is one of the finest monuments of the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Mary Queen of Scots was first buried here. Later her body was removed to Westminster Abbey. Peterborough suffered great damage in the Civil War. Parliamentary troops occupied the Cathedral. King Charles I. was brought to the building and restored its ancient privileges. Peterborough was revived and raised to cathedral rank under the spell of Peterborough's bishop, Dr. Magee.

Dimensions

Length or [illegible]

Building Dates

970. Church and monastery built by Bishop Æthelwold of Winchester; part of foundations still to be seen.
1116. All the buildings burnt.
1117. Rebuilding begun by John of Sais.
1143. Choir finished; transept 1150. c.; nave 1190. c.
1200.c. Western transept.
1235.c. West front finished.
1250 c. Bell tower carried up; rebuilt 1325.
1290.c. Lady-chapel finished, begun 1272, destroyed 1651.
1325.c. Central tower rebuilt.
S.W. spire.
1375.c. Galilee porch.
1438.c. The New Buildings begun, finished 1500. c.
1770. Church repaved; altar screen, and organ screen erected—since removed.
1800. Turrets added to central tower, and octagon taken down.
1827. Restorations under Blore.
1845. Sir Gilbert Scott's work begun.
1883. Central tower taken down, and rebuilding begun; finished 1886.
1894. Completion of modern embellishments.
1896. Rebuilding of part of west front.
1902. West front finished July 23.

Features to be Noticed

Remarkable general harmony of the building.

The Norman roof of nave.

Variation between the east and west sides of transepts.

Norman apse, a rare feature, and the best in the country to be compared with Norwich, slightly earlier.

Bad building throughout; considerable underpinning.

The west front; the most beautiful in the world; specially note clever construction of central gable to preserve uniform angle with the other two.

Change of plan at west end—two bays added to nave, then western transept, later, the present portico.

The 'new building' very fine example of *Perpendicular*.

Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes' there are monuments or memorials of Catharine of Aragon (also erected by the Kates of England); Mary Queen of Scots; Sir Humphrey Orme [illegible], erected by [illegible] translated before his death; Thomas Deacon [illegible] a brother of the late Edw. Benson [illegible] the late Controller Clerk of the House of Commons, [illegible] Scarlett [illegible] several aged 78 quaint inscriptions [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE WEST TRANSEPT.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

THE NAVE.

THE CHOIR.

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London.

THE REREDOS.

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THE BISHOP'S THRONE

THE CATHEDRAL AND BISHOP'S PALACE.

Historical Notes

Abbots' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.
Monuments are noted *

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN
First introduction of Christianity.

449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.

597. Augustine lands in Kent.

626. Penda King of Mercia, slain in battle 655.

653. Conversion of Mercia to Christianity.
Monastery of Peterborough founded.

656. **Saxulf**: first Abbot.

787. DANE'S FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.

870. Danes destroy monastery of Peterborough, killing Abbot Hedda.

871. Alfred the Great king.

972. Monastery rebuilt.
Aldulf: first abbot of new establishment; under his rule the abbey acquired the name of the Golden Borough.

1006. **Elsinus**: a great collector of relics.

1057. **Leofric**: nephew of Leofric, Earl of Coventry; with the English army at Norman invasion; Hereward's Mass Priest.

1066. NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND

Brando uncle of Hereward the Wake whom he knighted.

A week later more ill, from his eve and gait, to be a long at than a monk. C. Kingsley *'Hereward'*

1080 **Turold** under his rule the monastery was despoiled by Hereward.

1090 **Godric** another uncle of Hereward

1103. **Matthias** brother of Geoffrey the Chief Justice who was drowned at foundering of The White Ship

1107 **Ernulph** previously Prior of Canterbury

1114 **John of Sais** the first builder of the existing church.

1133 **Martin de Vecti** a great builder, and benefactor to abbey and church.

1155 **William of Waterville** built parts of transepts, nave, and central tower.

1177. **Benedict** was Prior of Canterbury, wrote a work on Becket, and brought to Peterborough relics of the Saint built greater part of nave

1191 **Andrew** like other abbots made acquisitions of lands for the monastery.

1214. **Acharius** came from St Albans, possibly bringing with him the suggestion for design of west front.

1214 **Robert of Lindsey** attended the fourth Lateran Council; fought for Henry III at Rockingham.

1233 **Walter of St. Edmunds** a great builder, under his rule was laid in 1238 an impressive [illegible] complete building

1245 **Robert of Sutton** fought against King Henry III.

1272 **William Genge** the first mitred abbot

1476 CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND.

1497 **Robert Kirton** great builder completed the New Buildings.

1525 TYNDALE TRANSLATES THE NEW TEST

1528 **John Chambers** the last Abbot: Wolsey visited him with great ceremony; Catharine of Aragon was entertained by him at Peterborough

1541 Queen Catharine of Aragon entered the Cathedral

1539 SUPPRESSION OF THE GREATER ABBEYS [illegible] brought to the Crown

1541 Consecration of **John Chambers** as first Bishop

1587 Mary Queen of Scots beheaded.

1601 Shakespeare's *Henry VIII* written

1638. **John Towers**: one of twelve bishops who protested against their exclusion from the House of Lords, and who were imprisoned in the Tower.
1685. **Thomas White**: one of the Seven Bishops a Nonjuror; deprived 1691.
*1718. **White Kennett**: a distinguished author whose MSS are in the British Museum; he made many political enemies, a picture (now at St. Albans) represents him as Judas.
1738. RISE OF THE METHODISTS.

THE MONKS' STONE.

*1769. **John Hinchcliffe**: son of a stable-master; educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge; Head Master of Westminster, Chaplain to the King, Master of Trinity.
*1794. **Stephen Madan**: cousin of the poet Cowper.
1813. **John Parsons**: was Master of Balliol.
*1819. **Herbert Marsh**: the last bishop buried in the Cathedral.
*1839. **George Davys**: was Queen Victoria's tutor.
*1864. **Francis Jeune**: father of Sir Francis Jeune.
1866. Kingsley's *Hereward the Wake* published.
*1868. **William Connor Magee**: was Dean of Cork; in 1891 Archbishop of York but died within a few months.
1891. **Mandell Creighton**: to London 1896.
1897. **Hon. Edward Carr Glynn.**

THE SOUTH-WEST SPIRE AND BELL TOWER.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

Rochester

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

ROCHESTER, called by Bede 'Rhof' or 'Rhofescestre,' probably a corruption of the Latin Rutus, was originally an important Roman station. Here, acting on the instructions of Pope Gregory, Augustine in 604 and just before his death established a second see for the East Saxons, of which Justus, who had arrived in 601 with the second body of missionaries, was consecrated the first bishop. The Cathedral was dedicated to St. Andrew in honour of the convent on the far away Coelian Hill from which the missionaries had started. Justus, who fled for a time from his diocese when the people relapsed into heathendom, became Archbishop of Canterbury on the death of Mellitus. The next Bishop of Rochester was Paulinus, another member of the Augustinian mission who had previously been devoted to preaching Christianity in the country north of the Humber. Edmund Lenthall was in 1214 being the first native appointed to the English episcopate.

The Priory and Cathedral of Rochester were seeking the monastery and the cathedral but during the history of the see is not recorded until after the Norman Conquest. Then Gundulf, the celebrated builder and the first Norman bishop of Rochester, came from Canterbury where he had assisted in the building of Lanfranc's cathedral. Bringing with him masons and workmen who had been followed there, he began to rebuild the church in the style of the two

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.

cathedrals, that we are enabled to judge of the appearance of Lanfranc's nave which was destroyed in 1758. This similarity of style was followed by subsequent workers, and the interesting deduction has been made that the William de Hoo of the choir at Rochester was the same builder as William the Englishman of Canterbury.

Although Rochester can hardly claim to be one of the picturesque cathedrals—its surroundings have altered probably more than any other in England—some of its architectural features are unsurpassed in beauty, while others are unique. The legends and history of the place however are of the greatest interest. Passing over the first six hundred years we come in 1201 to the story of St. William. He was a baker in Perth who gave every tenth loaf to the poor. On pilgrimage to the Holy Land and intending to visit Canterbury he was murdered by his servant on the Watling Street. His body was brought to the Cathedral where it was buried. In 1256 St. William was canonized and the offerings at his shrine helped to beautify **the building.**

Later on we come to Walter de Merton who did so much for the education of the clergy in the foundation of his college first at Malden in Surrey and subsequently at Oxford. Our interest is further awakened by the life of brave Bishop Fox again in the street of Bishop Atterbury, and surely none can leave Rochester without remembering that Pepys was certainly a visitor at the Cathedral, as was also Charles Dickens. [illegible] we only read of Rochester Castle in the immortal *Pickwick* but ample atonement is made in *Like Mother Like Daughter* and *Edwin Drood*.

Features to be Noticed

The west [illegible]

[illegible]

Building Dates

There are remains of a possible Romano-British church some Saxon fragments in the crypt and at the west front.

1080. The Cathedral and Priory begun by Gundulph. Now remaining: ruins of north tower, and parts of nave, crypt, cloister and chapter-house.
1115-24. Gundulph's work continued by Bishop Ernulph.
1130. Dedication of the building.
1138. Fire causes great injury. There were also fires in 1177, 1391 and 1591.
1150.c. The west front.
1199. New roof.
1227. Present choir (replacing Gundulph's) completed. It was probably begun about 1190, and part of the work is by William de Hoo.
1235.c. North transept.
1280.c. South transept.
1343. Central tower, one stage, with wooden spire; rebuilt in 1749.
1350. *Decorated* windows inserted.
1352. Chapter-house doorway.
1470.c. Window of west front.
1490.c. Clerestory of nave. The Lady-chapel.
1598. Restoration of Bishop Walter's tomb by Merton College; again in 1849.
1664. South aisle of nave recased.
1670. Part of the choir rebuilt.
1763. Southern turret of west front lowered, and northern turret rebuilt
1825. Restorations under Cottingham. At this time a female figure of the Christian Church was 'restored' by giving it a bearded bishop's head!
1830. Spire removed, and central tower rebuilt.
1840. Roof in tower.
1871. Sir Gilbert Scott's restorations begun.
1892. Meeting at the Mansion House to raise a fresh restoration fund. West front restored by Mr. Pearson.

Monuments

In addition to those mentioned under Historical Notes, there are monuments or tombs of St William of Perth; Bishop Bradfield [illegible]; Bishop Inglethorpe [illegible]; Sir William Arundel [illegible] Governor of the Castle and City; Richard Watts of Satis the founder of the Hospital in High Street for six poor travellers [illegible] Bearing Rooms of Proctors, William Streaton [illegible] three times Mayor of Rochester, Archdeacon Watts [illegible] Sir Robert Head [illegible] at whose house James II stayed on his flight from London, Lord and Lady Hamilton [illegible] Dr Lushington [illegible], Walter King [illegible] Bishops of Rochester, Charles Dickens, and Joseph Mass **the great tenor singer.**

Some famous names among those [illegible] General Gordon are commemorated [illegible]

Dimensions

Total length [illegible] feet. Nave [illegible] feet. Crossing and Presbytery [illegible] feet. Great transept [illegible] feet. Width: **choir 28 feet.**

THE WEST DOORWAY

THE NAVE.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

THE NAVE.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.
London

THE CHOIR.

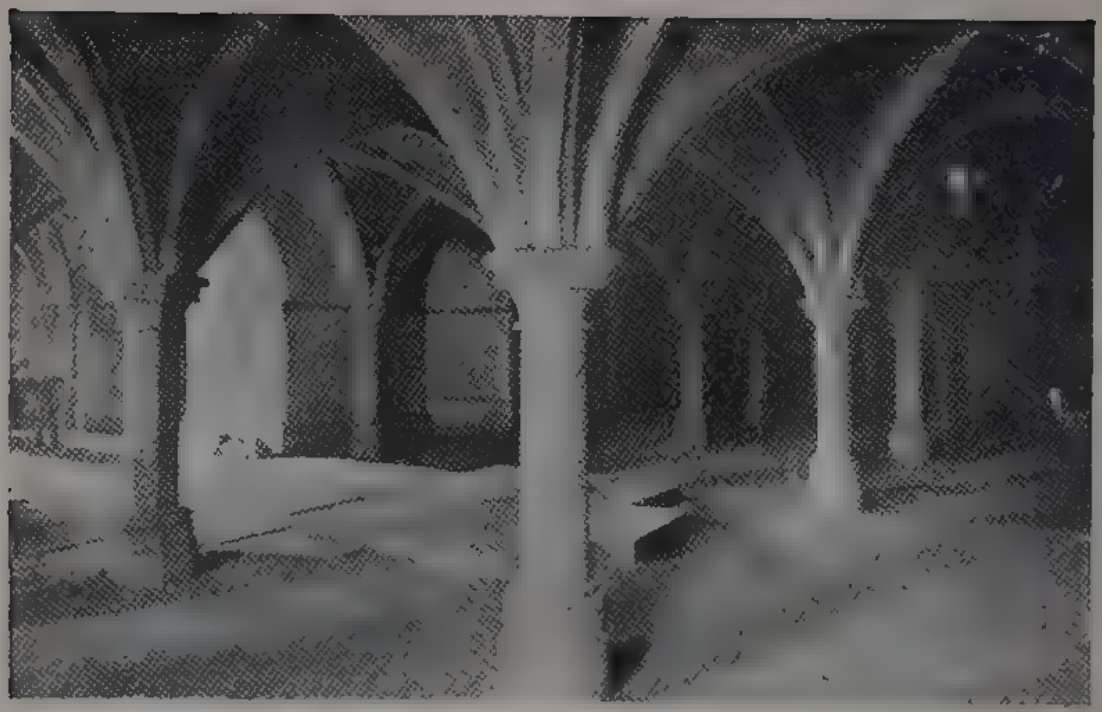
Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

THE WEST FRONT.

Before Restoration.

Engraved by
for the Society of
Antiquaries



THE CRYPT.

Historical Notes

Priors' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.
Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

604. **Justus**: first Bishop of Rochester, an assistant of Augustine; in 624 third Archbp. of Canterbury.

634. **Paulinus**: first preacher of Christianity in England north of the Humber.

644. **Ithamar**: first native Bishop of English Church.

1058. **Siward**: not removed at the Conquest; assisted at consecration of Archbishop Lanfranc.

*1076. **Gundulph**: a monk of Bec; to him are attributed the keeps of castles of Rochester, Malling, Dover, Newcastle, and the Tower of London.

1115. **Ernulph**: a great builder; completed Canterbury Cathedral when he was Prior there.

1144. Robert Pulleyn: Archdeacon of Rochester, created the first English Cardinal.

1148. **Walter**: Archdeacon of Canterbury; he and subsequent Bishops were appointed by the monks.

*1185. **Gilbert de Glanville**: a native of Northumberland; in perpetual quarrel with his monks Chancellor of England.

1227 **Henry de Sandford** is said to have been accorded a vision of the passing of the souls of Richard Count de Lion, Stephen Langton, and his Chaplain from Purgatory to Heaven

1238. **Richard de Wendover** refused by Archbishop Edmund Rich as 'rude and unlearned,' but the Pope insisted on his consecration: buried in Westminster Abbey.

*1251 **Lawrence de St. Martin** in his time, in 1264 the Cathedral was used as a stable by the troops of Simon de Montfort.

*1274. **Walter de Merton** founder of Merton College Oxford, 'the first incorporation of any body of persons for the purpose of study in the kingdom', Lord Chancellor of Henry III and Edward I, drowned in the Medway

1274 **Haymo de Hythe** confessor of Edward II

*1[illegible] **John de Sheppey** Treasurer of England.

1[illegible] Visit of King John of France to the Cathedral.

1419 **John Kemp** to Chichester 1421; London 1421; York 1426; Canterbury 1452.

1422. **John Langdon** intruded by the Pope as a reward for zeal in persecution of Wycliff

*1444 **John Lowe** General of Augustinians in Eng.

1472 **John Alcock** a great architect Lord Chancellor to Worcester 1479 Ely 1486

1504 **John Fisher** fellow sufferer with Sir Thomas More, chaplain to Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII; by his counsel Lady Margaret founded St John's and Christ's Colleges at Cambridge, and the Divinity Professorships in both Universities Chancellor of Cambridge and first 'Margaret' Professor there refused Henry VIII. to whom he was cruelly persecuted and finally executed on Tower Hill.

[illegible] **John Hilsey** exhibited the famous 'Rood of Grace' at Paul's Cross [illegible] the Pope

[illegible] **Nicholas Ridley** [illegible] martyred

[illegible] **John Poynet** [illegible] Grammar with the Prayer Book; to Winchester.

[illegible] **Maurice Griffin** [illegible] Queen Mary [illegible] Elizabeth; to Canterbury

– Visit of Queen Elizabeth.

[illegible] Visit of James I; [illegible] King of Denmark

1605 **Richard Neile** Dean of Westminster to Lincoln 1608, Durham 1617; Winchester 1627; York, 1631.

1628. **Walter Curle**: a follower of Laud; to Bath and Wells 1629; to Winchester 1632.

*1638. **John Warner**: deprived during the Protectorate; benefactor of Magdalen and Balliol Colleges; founded at Bromley the college for widows of the clergy; last bishop buried in the Cathedral.

1642. Desecration of Cathedral by Parliamentary soldiers.

1666. **John Dolben**: fought at Marston Moor; to York 1683.

1683. **Francis Turner**: to Ely 1684; one of the Seven Bishops.

1684. **Thomas Sprat**: is said to have stopped the custom of humming approval by the congregation; has a place in Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*; a poem by him on the death of Cromwell was published with those by Dryden and Waller. In his politics he resembled the famous Vicar of Bray; he now rests in Westminster Abbey.

1713. **Francis Atterbury**: the friend of Swift and Pope; chaplain of William and Mary, and Queen Anne; composed speech for Sacheverell; advocated the cause of the Pretender; in 1722 he was committed to the Tower, and in the following year outlawed; died in Paris; is buried in Westminster Abbey.

1723. **Samuel Bradford**: revised Archbishop Tillotson's sermons for publication.

1756. **Zachary Pearce**: Dean of Westminster at the same time; wishing to retire from both offices when he was seventy-three he was allowed to resign the deanery, but was told that resignation of a bishopric was impossible.

1774 **John Thomas**: of this bishop we are told that 'he adorned the purity of the Christian with the urbanity of the gentleman.'

1793. **Samuel Horsley**: the opponent of Dr. Priestley the Unitarian philosopher.

1867. **Thomas Legh Claughton.**

1877. **Anthony Wilson Thorold.**

1887. Dr. S. R. Hole appointed Dean.

1890. **Randall Thomas Davidson.**

1895. **Edward Stuart Talbot.**

THE PRIORY GATEWAY.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

St. Albans

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE N.W.

VERULAM, the ruined walls of which visitors to St Albans can see, was a Roman town or military station. Here, according to the legend, Alban, the Proto-martyr of Britain, was led to Christianity by Amphibalus, a priest to whom he had given shelter and refusing to renounce his faith he was beheaded. The scene of the martyrdom, outside the walls of the town, was the spot where now rises the Cathedral over the Abbey of St Albans. A small church was erected on the hill some years after Alban's death, and almost before it was forgotten, for it was destroyed by the Saxon invaders, a second church was planned in expiation of a still greater crime.

Offa, King of Mercia, had treacherously murdered his intended son-in-law Ethelbert, King of East Anglia, hoping in his guest and peace to seek him, to whom again, when he received pardon from Rome by the foundation of a monastery in honour of St Alban. Of the second church erected by Offa the first was only a temporary shelter for the relics of the Saint which were supposed to have been miraculously discovered by the King. There are now but few traces. Some balusters at the north end of the south transept of the cathedral are the oldest remains of Saxon work, perhaps returned to the Norman builders as rubble, and a late Roman tile is built into the wall of the new church.

THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE S.W.

The [illegible] well known at to-day is practically the [illegible] Norman abbot Paul de Caen, a nephew of Lanfranc. Paul was a monk at St Stephen's Caen when his uncle was prior. He owed his appointment by the Conqueror to Lanfranc's influence, and the church there on the model of St Stephen's has more ambitious nephew made **St. Albans half as large again.**

St Albans being a royal foundation its inmates one hundred Benedictines were to a large extent drawn from the governing class. It was the premier abbey of England and remained so until the death of Thomas de la Mare in 1396. The precedence then passed to Westminster. The abbots however still retained the freedom from episcopal control that had been secured for them by Offa when he visited Rome. They were summoned and sat in the House of Lords with twenty-six other mitred abbots and three priors as the Premonstratensian Westminster.

Shortly after the Dissolution the buildings were swept away with exception of the abbey. This was purchased by the townspeople for a parish church, and the Lady Chapel was converted into a grammar school. After three centuries of neglect the spirit of restoration awoke at St. Albans and the building was saved from ruin. In 1877 the Diocese of St Albans was formed, the town became the City, and **the Abbey Church the Cathedral.**

Features to be Noticed.

The Roman [illegible] from the ruined walls of Verulam **used in building.**

Examples of all styles of architecture, some of exceptional beauty.

[illegible] of the nave is the **longest in the world.**

Transepts with [illegible] Saxon basilicas of Hildebrand Northampton [illegible] aisles [illegible] like Westminster Abbey it is to **the west of the crossing.**

The High Altar Screen [illegible] compared with those at [illegible] St Saviour's Southwark [illegible] of the Norman [illegible] Lady Chapel [illegible] of all English [illegible]

The [illegible] at Trinity College, Oxford

Building Dates.

Of the Saxon church the only remains are the stone balusters in the transepts.

1077. The Norman building begun by Paul de Caen, who completed the eastern part of nave, the transepts, and the central tower.

1115-1166. The slype, and part of cloisters—fragments remain.

1195-1214. N.W. porch, lower part of central western porch—John de Cella.

1214-1235. Upper part of central western porch, south porch, western part of nave, additions to choir windows, octagon on tower (removed 15th century) —William de Trumpington.

1235-1260. Sanctuary, and foundations of the eastern chapels—John de Hertford.

1260-1301. Ante-chapel—Roger de Norton and John de Berkhampsted.

1308 1326. Lady chapel, part of south nave and cloisters, (?) the shrine of St. Alban—Hugh de Eversden. *The date of the shrine is very uncertain.*

1326-1349. Eversden's work completed by Richard de Wallingford and Michael de Mentmore.

1349-1396. Holy Rood screen, shrine of St. Amphibalus, gateway to monastery—Thomas de la Mare.

1420-1440. West window (now demolished), windows on north of nave, and choir, watching-loft—John Wheathampsted.

1446. Tomb of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.

1464-1476. Large windows in nave and transepts—John Wheathampsted. These windows have now disappeared.

1476-1484. The High Altar screen—William Wallingford. Chapel of St. Saviour.

1492-1521. The chantry of Abbot Ramryge.

1703. South transept window rebuilt—since demolished.

1832. Restorations under Cottingham. Spire removed.

1856. Sir Gilbert Scott appointed architect.

1870. Central tower discovered to be falling.

1872 Fragments of St. Alban's shrine discovered.

1879. The west front rebuilt by Lord Grimthorpe.

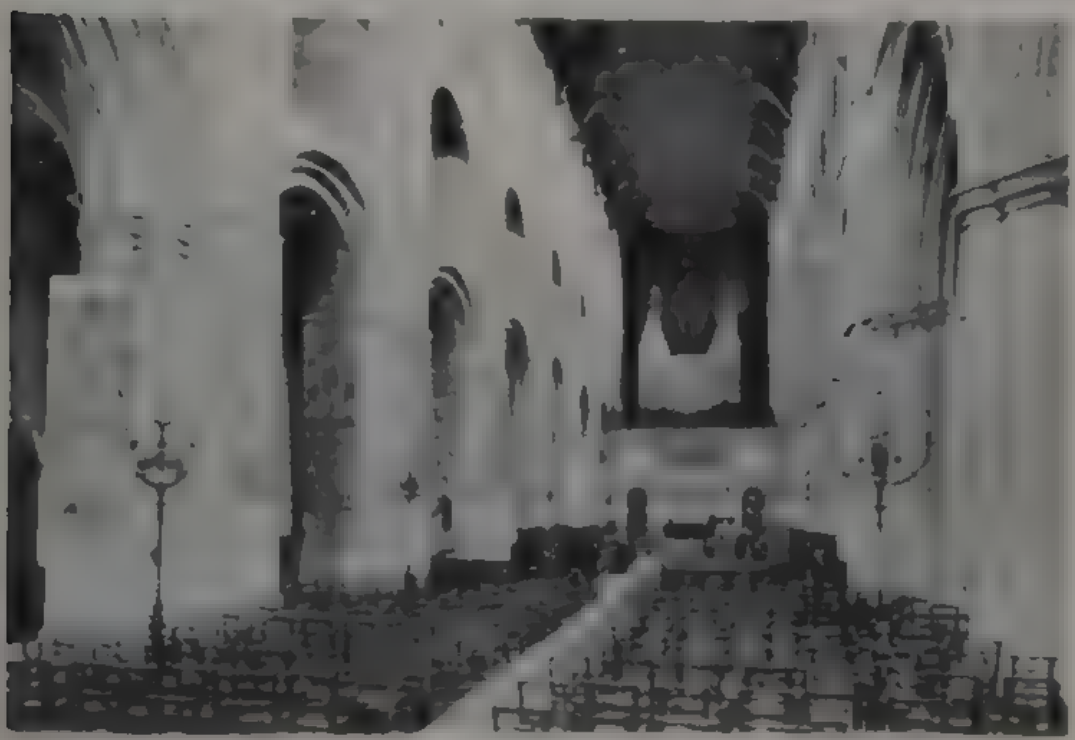
1885. Restoration of the nave completed.

Dimensions.

Total exterior length 551 feet. Length of nave 276 feet, breadth 78 feet, height 70 feet. Breadth across transepts 205 feet. Height of tower 150 feet.

Monuments.

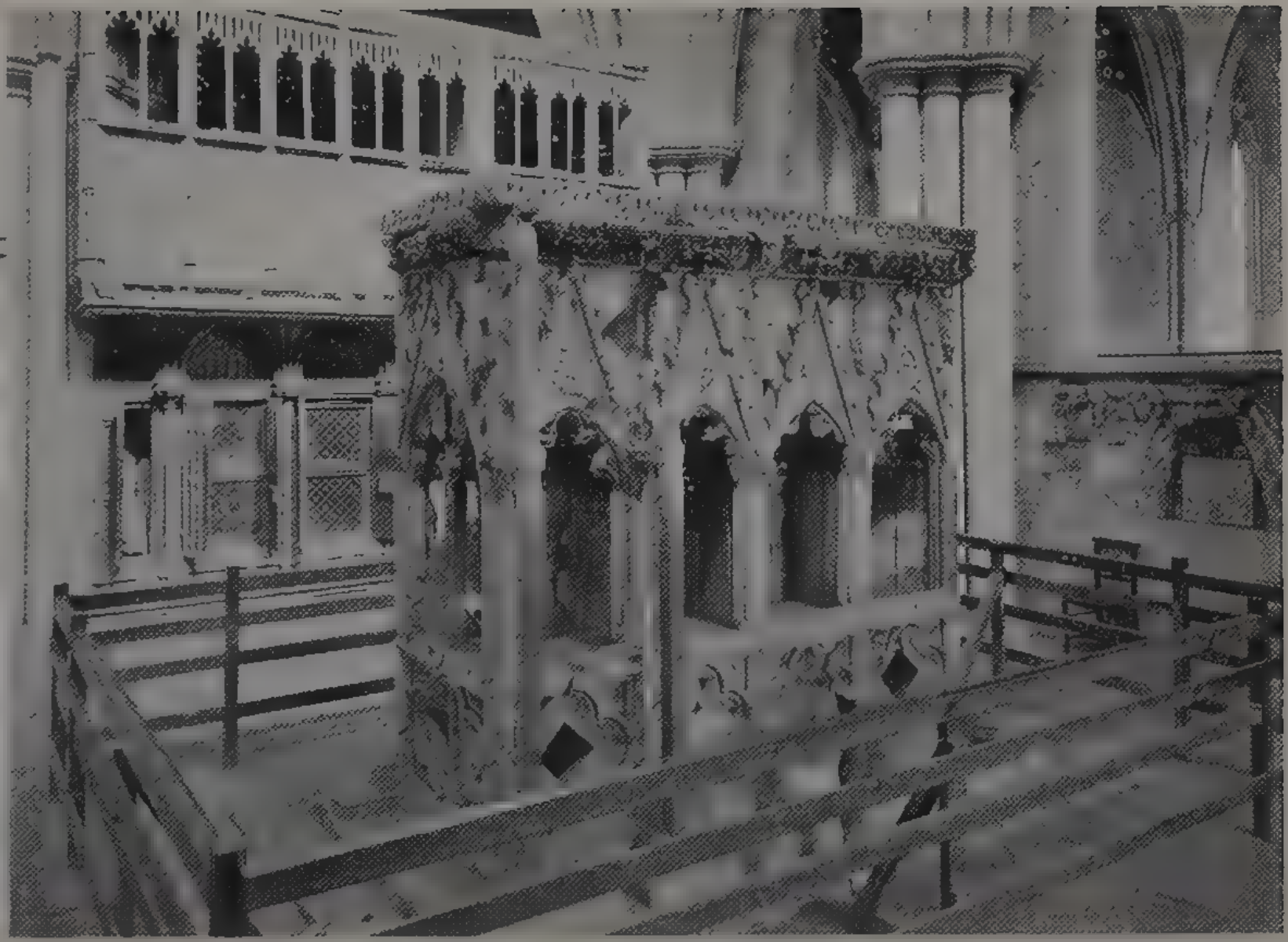
Shrines commemorate St Alban and St Amphibalus. Nearly all the abbots were buried in the Abbey, or in the precincts but with the exception of the chantries of Wheathampsted and Ramryge only fragments of their monuments and brasses remain. Before the High Altar screen are the tombs of Wheathampsted, Thomas de la Mare, Eversden, and Mentmore. Robert Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, founder of Tynemouth Priory, died at the Abbey in 1106, but his tomb is not known. In the centre of the Lady chapel lie Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, son of Hotspur and Lord Clifford, who fell at the battle of St Albans in 1455. There are monuments or memorials to the hermits Roger of Markyate and Segar of Northaw; Sir John Mandeville, 1371, the famous traveller born at St Albans. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, 1440. William Heyworth 1447 abbot of St Albans, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield. Ralph Rowlett, 1543 ancestor of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. John Lhuyd 1704, of the same family as Dr Johnson's friends the Rev H. L. B. Nicolson 1866, the historian of the Abbey. Bishop Claughton 1892 and Alfred Blomfield 1894 suffragan Bishop of St Albans. King Offa was not buried in the abbey, but probably in the church of Great Offley near Hitchin.



IN THE NAVE.

Photo by *A. Fairbairns.*

THE CHANTRY OF ABBOT RAMRYGE.



THE SHRINE.

THE LADY CHAPEL

TRIFORIUM OF SOUTH TRANSEPT.

Historical Notes.

Abbots' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
First introduction of Christianity.
Town of Verulam founded.
61. Insurrection of Boadicea.
284. Diocletian becomes Emperor.
303.c. Martyrdom of Alban, *June 17.*
401. Synod of Verulam.
429. Visit of Germanus and Lupus.
449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.
597. Mission of Augustine.
655. Conversion of Mercia to Christianity.
673. Synod of Hertford: second synod 680.
757. Offa king of Mercia.
793. The "discovery of the bones of Alban."
Foundation of the Monastery of St. Alban.
787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.
Dispute with Ely as to the Saint's relics.
1066. NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.
1077. **Paul de Caen**: the first Norman abbot.

1097. **Richard d' Aubeney** during his rule the church was dedicated King Henry I and his court attending present at the opening of the tomb of St Amphibalus at Verulamium.

1119. **Geoffrey de Gorham** deposited the relics of the Martyr in a silver feretory.

1146. **Ralph de Gobion** despoiled the shrine to raise money for the purchase of an estate

1151. **Robert de Gorham** granted the lands of Gorhambury to a relative entertained King Stephen refused to admit Nicholas Breakspeare to the monastery.

1155. Nicholas Breakspeare becomes Pope Adrian II

1162. Thomas Becket Archbishop of Canterbury

1167. **Symon** a friend of Becket encircled, and enlarged the feretory.

1183. **Warren de Cambridge** large contributor towards the erection of the Pharos de Leon.

1195. **John de Cella** "the first known builder he lived to a great age and when it came to the last he was glad to rest his head between the shrine and the high altar, that he might be one part of the traditions of the abbey."

1208. England under an interdict the abbey services suspended.

1214. **William de Trumpington** a pre-eminent theologian and one of the wisest present at the Lateran Council of Innocent III.

1217. Matthew Paris entered the monastery he died 1259.

1235. **John de Hertford** the first abbot compelled to attend at Court for confirmation. Henry III was his frequent visitor.

1260. **Roger de Norton** in the first year of his rule Edward I held his court at St. Albans.

1291. **John de Berkhampsted** in the year of installation the body of Queen Eleanor the memorable consort of Westminster was brought to the abbey and rested in a temporary shrine before the High Altar

1302. **John de Marines** the bronze work of the shrine is sometimes attributed.

1308. **Hugh de Eversden** the friend of Edward II a treaty made with the Barons as to the rights of the abbey.

1326. **Richard de Wallingford** son of a blacksmith constructed the astronomical clock

1335. **Michael de Mentmore** baptized Edmund Langley, son of Edward III.

1349. **Thomas de la Mare**: a relative of Sir Peter de la Mare, the first speaker of the House of Commons; in high favour with Edward III; to his care at St. Albans was committed the captive King John of France; during his rule the monastery played a very prominent part in connection with the Peasant Rising of 1381.

1396. **John Moote**: during his rule the body of "Old John of Gaunt" rested on the way to Westminster, and later in the same year came Henry of Lancaster with the captive King Richard II.

1401. **William Heyworth**: Bishop of Lichfield in 1420.

1420. **John of Wheathampsted**: the friend of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester; resigned 1440.

1440. **John Stoke**: the builder of the tomb of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.

1451. **John of Wheathampsted**: re-elected

1455. First battle of St. Albans. Henry VI. a prisoner in the abbey.

1464. Second battle of St. Albans; the victorious Queen Margaret stripped the abbey.

1464. **William Alban**: in the Bodleian Library there is a register of the acts of this abbot.

1471. Battle of Barnet.

1476. **William Wallingford**: builder of the High Altar screen.

1480. A printing press set up in the abbey.

1484. The abbot's office vacant for eight years.

1492. **Thomas Ramryge**: the builder of the fine chantry in the presbytery.

1521. **Cardinal Wolsey**: abbot *in commendam*.

1525. TYNDALE TRANSLATES THE NEW TESTT.

1530. **Robert Catton**: revived the art of printing at the abbey.

1538. **Richard Boreman,** or **Stevenache**: surrendered December 5th, 1539.

1539. SUPPRESSION OF THE GREATER ABBEYS, including St. Albans.

1553. The abbey granted to the Mayor and Burgesses for a parish church and grammar school.

1620. Francis Bacon created Viscount St. Albans.

1684. Nell Gwynne's son created first Duke of St. Albans.

1688. Public subscription for restoration of the building.

1869. School removed from the Lady chapel.

1878. The diocese of St. Albans founded.
Thomas Leigh Claughton: first bishop.

1890. **John Wogan Festing.**

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